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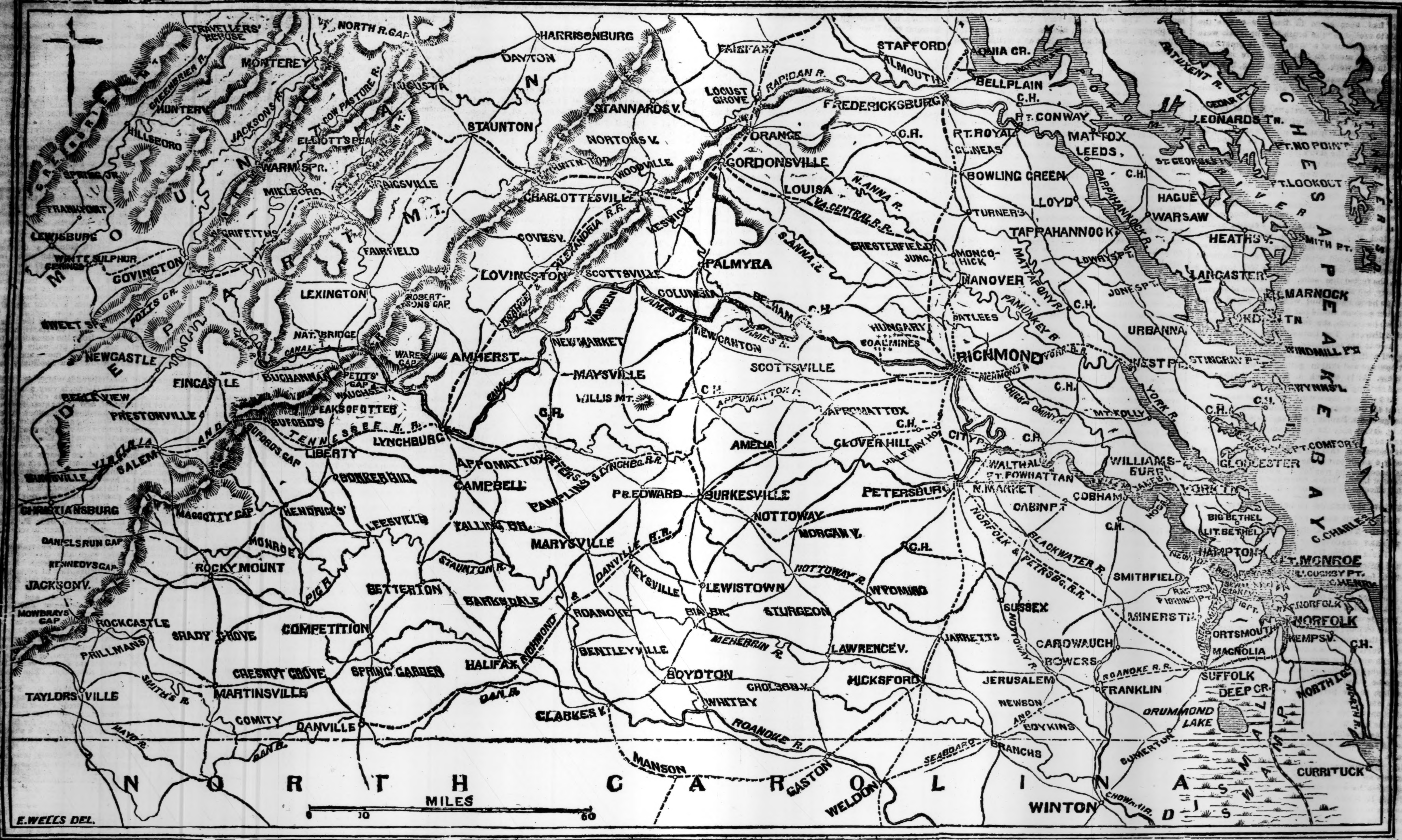
THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE SOUTHERN, EASTERN, AND MOUNTAIN PARTS OF VIRGINIA.

Indicating the positions now held by the Rebels, and some of the positions held by the Union Army; and showing, also, the Railroad Lines of Retreat for the Rebels.



OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. PORTER'S DIVISION.

Departure from Alexandria—The Voyage down the Potomac—Arrival at Fortress Monroe—One Night Amid the Ruins of Hampton—Encampment Near New County Bridge—A Reconnoissance at Big Bethel.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEAR NEW COUNTY BRIDGE, Va.,
Friday, March 28, 1862.

On the 21st of March, the Division under command of Gen. PORTER left its temporary quarters at Cloud's Mills, Va., and proceeded to Alexandria, where it embarked on a fleet of thirty-six steam and sailing vessels, and at 11 o'clock the following morning, commenced moving down the Potomac. The embarkation was conducted with the utmost order and precision, and without accident of any kind. A fall of rain the night previous made the roads somewhat yielding, but did not tend to dampen the ardor of the troops, who expressed their willingness to march a greater distance, along roads in worse condition, so delighted were they at the prospect of soon being brought face to face with the enemy.

The flight of the rockets from the *Daniel Webster*, Gen. PORTER's flagship, was the signal for the fleet to get under weigh, and shortly after the vessels with crowded decks and streaming pennants, amid the hearty shouts of the troops, glided slowly from their anchorage and piers on their way southward. The *Daniel Webster*, having on board the Fourth Michigan Regiment, took the lead, closely followed by the *Elm City*, *State of Maine* and *Knickerbocker*, bearing respective Gens. MARTINDALE, MORELL and BUTTERFIELD, with their Staffs. The other vessels of the fleet came in regular order. Your correspondent secured a passage on the flagship, thereby having facilities for becoming acquainted with any important event which might happen on board any of the vessels. Nothing of moment, however, occurred. Some uneasiness was caused on the afternoon of the 21st by a report to the effect that the *Knickerbocker* had sprung a leak, and the pilot deemed it unsafe to enter the Bay that night; but an investigation proved that the leak was not of a serious character.

A signal corps attached to the expedition rendered valuable service by their system of rapidly communicating from one vessel to another.

The soldiers, occupying every part of the boat, enjoyed themselves amazingly, and frequently engaged each other's attention by pointing out places and objects of interest on the banks of the river. Our point of destination was unknown to but few, consequently much speculation was had in reference to it, which continued to be indulged until the fleet had fairly arrived under the protecting guns of Fortress Monroe. At about 9 o'clock in the evening, it being considered imprudent to advance in the darkness, without the guide of lighthouses, the vessels came to anchor within ten miles of the mouth of the river, where they remained till 4 o'clock the next morning. They then proceeded on their course and arrived in good order at Fortress Monroe at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the regiments disembarked that night and were marched to Hampton, which is three miles west of the fortress, where they were joined on the following day by the remaining troops of the division. HAMILTON's Division, which had sailed from Alexandria a few days in advance of PORTER's, was already encamped at Hampton. In referring to Hampton, it would be more proper to say the ruins of that place, for scarcely any thing remains of that once favorite rural district but lonely chimnies, heaps of mortar and brick, scathed trees, and despoiled gardens. The flaming torches of seven hundred rebel fiends, in a single night last Summer, was the cause, as is familiarly known, of this wholesale and wicked desolation. They did not even hesitate to wreak their insatiate vengeance on the sacred memories of the dead, as the defaced, dislocated, and shattered tombstones, plainly testify. Lest any desecration should be caused on the part of our troops, to the graveyard surrounding the ruins of a church, which was built over two centuries ago, a guard was stationed over it night and day. This precaution, however, was unnecessary, for not a Union soldier had the inclination to even speak but softly as he moved with cautious tread over that ancient and hallowed ground.

Gen. PORTER's Division left Hampton on Tuesday, the 25th, and proceeded up the peninsula to within about a mile and a half of New-County Bridge, and about two and a half miles from Hampton. At 3 o'clock on Thursday morning an order was issued to the Second and Third Brigades to prepare for a

RECONNOISSANCE AT BIG BETHEL.

At a few minutes past 7 the Third Brigade, Gen. BUTTERFIELD, accompanied by GRIFFIN's Battery, formed in line and led the way to Big Bethel, taking the direct road thither, and after proceeding some distance, met, unexpectedly, Gen. MORELL's Brigade, who intended to go by a different route. The two Brigades met upon the same ground where, on the 10th of June last, the unfortunate collision occurred between two Union regiments, but on this occasion every precaution had been taken to prevent a similar disaster. Here the brigades parted, the Second taking the road leading to the right, and the Third pushing forward as originally planned, preceded by a line of skirmishers, composed of a portion of Col. BERDAN's Sharpshooters, who were followed by Company H, Seventeenth Regiment, Capt. GROWER, supported by a line of skirmishers from the same regiment. Then came the other companies of that regiment, GRIFFIN's Battery, the Forty-fourth, Eighty-third, Twelfth and STOCKTON's Michigan Regiments. The Brigade moved in the order indicated, and when arrived within a mile of Big Bethel, encountered an obstruction, consisting of a number of large trees felled across the road, which were soon thrown aside by the pioneers. Everything was then got in readiness for an attack in case the enemy should be found in position at the works of Big Bethel. A careful disposition was made of the force, and if the enemy had showed fight at that place he would bitterly have repented his rashness A few rebels who were stationed behind the works fled precipitately at the approach of our skirmishers, and shortly after the American flag was planted thereon by Lieut. S. HOWLAND ROBBINS, one of Gen. BUTTERFIELD's aids. Gen. BUTTERFIELD, at the head of three regiments, then took a road leading to the left, and proceeded a distance of three miles, for the purpose of reconnoitering the country, and driving out the enemy, should he show himself at other works which were visible beyond. Upon arriving at these works, they were ascertained to be about a quarter of a mile beyond Heath's Corners, and to the right in front of a house owned by Mr. CARROL PRESSEY. At Heath's Corners five mounted rebel pickets were discovered, who sped away with the greatest possible dispatch. They were pursued by our skirmishers until the latter had come up to the works.

It was ascertained that these earthworks extended from Big Bethel to James River—a distance of ten miles—and were evidently designed to prevent a flank movement by our troops. This extensive range was the only formidable feature they presented. All the works were abandoned. In the rear of the works, at Heath's Corners, lives a man named CALLONY, who reported that a company of the Second Louisiana Regiment, Capt. CURTIS, had been there the preceding morning, also that the Tenth Louisiana Regiment was there about a fortnight ago, and staid one day. He further stated that the nearest works from that point were three miles distant, at WALL's farm, and were strongly built. On the right of the road leading to Heath's Corners, and across a morass, was another work, near the house of widow HEATH, which was unapproachable on account of the deep mire. On the return of the force they were followed by the rebels to Heath's Corners, near to the position where they were first seen.

The Second Brigade, under command of Gen. MORELL, with MARTIN's Massachusetts Battery and the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at Big Bethel, and pursued a road leading to Rosetown, a distance of two miles. No earthworks or fortifications were observed on the route. They learned, however, from an inhabitant that two companies of rebel cavalry had left Rosetown fifteen minutes before their arrival. In one house an Irishman was discovered secreted under a bed. He had blackened his face, hoping by this means to pass himself off as a negro, but the imposture was detected, and the Irishman taken to headquarters.

A party of skirmishers advanced two miles beyond Rosetown to Smithville. A strong fortification was observed here, behind which were about 700 rebels. Our troops did not attack the fort, their purpose being only to reconnoitre. When turning a sharp corner three rebel cavalry officers were seen by the signal corps, who immediately gave chase. One of the rebels was shot, and his sword and belt were picked up.

The result of the reconnoissance was eminently satisfactory, and the whole force returned the same evening, in good order, to their quarters behind New-County Bridge.

WHIT.

GEN. SUMNER'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

The Advance Upon Manassas—Camp Life—A Letter from the Chaplain of the New-York Sixty-sixth.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.,
(COL. PINCKNEY,) SANGSTER'S STATION, Va.,
Tuesday, March 11, 1862.
Nine miles from Manassas.

I write on the ground by a camp-fire, under the strangest and most romantic circumstances. Nothing could surpass the grandeur of this extempore encampment, and words will fail, I am afraid, to give you much idea of it as it strikes the senses of those who are in the midst of it. Our exhilaration at leaving the dull monotony of the tented camp, where we have endured all manner of dull, wintry hardship, within sight of the Capital, and at last making the advance, of course adds zest to our feelings; and yet here is something truly grand. After two days' severe march, through deep woods, we at last emerged upon a wide expanse of open, hilly country, and Gen. SUMNER's Division now rests from its toils, full of the highest enthusiasm, in spite of the disappointment of having the enemy escape the anaconda, and give us yet a chase, perhaps to the Gulf.

Some twelve thousand troops are here resting on their arms for the night. A part rests on an immense open hill, a part in heavy woods on the left, on a steep hill, with woods intervening, while others occupy a hill in front.

I have just strolled through the whole command. Gen. SUMNER bivouacks on the right, on a little rise of land, and from this point the whole may be taken in at a glance.

Thousands of camp-fires glowing in every direction, showing a most variegated scene,—horses picketed by thousands,—artillery drawn up in grim array.

On the left of Gen. FRENCH's Brigade, the Sixty-sixth Regiment of New-York occupy the most prominent position. Bivouacking in a heavy piece of woods on a steep hill-side, their fires by hundreds light up the whole with wondrous splendor, the flames rising high among the lofty trees, and the smoke lit up with lurid light above, casting the forest in relief, as though the trees were interpersed with auroral columns. Here you may recall all that you ever read of romance in wild wood life, and multiply its multitudes and extent, and you can imagine something of what is not to us imagination or fiction, but *reality*.

The men are scattered around in booths, or under shelter-tents, made of India-rubber blankets, or by hundreds rolled up in blankets on the bare ground, like so many mummies. Others are discussing chickens, (rebels',) or even larger animals, making merry over their campaign cooking—so rich, compared with the ordinary camp rations. They have bid adieu to their tents with the utmost alacrity. Meanwhile the bands lend their inspiring strains, answering one another from hill to valley, and echoing through the woods with peculiar sweetness. Over the whole, serene, the same as from the beginning of creation, shine unclouded stars and moon.

The headquarters of the chiefs are, of course, object of peculiar interest. The veteran hero of Mexico, and Kansas, and Utah—a splendid man—Gen. SUMNER, now commanding a *corps d'armée* with as much composure as though it were a regiment, surrounded by a brilliant staff, and surveying the whole scene, with couriers coming and going; and not far away, the model of a Brigadier-General, pacing back and forth, with hands behind him, before his fire, every now and then stopping to receive a messenger or dictate an order—the heroic FRENCH—every inch a man of war, who defied Gen. TWIGGS in Texas, and brought off the only battery in the State, defying the rebels to take a gun, through a wild march of five hundred miles, from beneath his flag.

Or you may visit Col. PINCKNEY, of our Sixty-sixth, seated on a log before his booth, like a chieftain of the olden time, receiving his Captains and regulating the wild enthusiasm of his command.

I have tried to give you a picture most difficult to draw. But think of the money that it has cost to get up this little entertainment, the intelligence, science and experience here concentrated, and you may fill the details for yourself, drawing very deeply on imagination before you can come near what is real.

To-morrow we move on Manassas, but not through fire and blood, as we thought this morning. The anaconda, winding through so many woodland roads, with slow but determined advance from the Potomac toward the rebel strongholds, have frightened the foe, and he has slipped away from his hole, and we must have a long chase yet. * * * *

My desk has been the ground and the light precarious, so you must excuse all mistakes.

JAMES H. DWIGHT.

GEN. KEYES' CORPS D'ARMEE.

Sketch of the Commander—His Military Services.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. KEYES' CORPS D'AARMEE,
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1862.

The Press, echoing the impulses of the great popular heart, develops the military spirit as fast as the people can follow it. At the outset of the rebellion we had a correspondent to each regiment; soon they became so numerous that a "Press Brigade" was formed, and now we make another leap and divide our brigades and divisions into *corps d'armées*. Your correspondent having been assigned to the above command, finds that he will have to describe, amplify and glorify the valorous deeds of some 400 Captains, 800 Lieutenants, some 40 Colonels, Adjutants, Majors, and Chaplains, and any quantity of Sergeants, Corporals and privates, making a grand total of over 40,000 men, selected from the volunteers of New-York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—a tremendous responsibility for one pen, which, however, having shed considerable ink before, buckles to the good fight again, with a determination to lay before the public the truth.

Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES, the commandant of the fourth *corps d'armée*, was born in Massachusetts. He was appointed a cadet at West Point in 1828, from Maine, graduating sixth in his class; in 1832 he was ordered to report to the Third Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Under Col. CUMMINGS, of the Second Infantry, he took an active part in the Black Hawk war. During the first whisperings of secession in South Carolina, in 1832, he was stationed at Charleston. Gen. SCOTT appreciating his services at that time, invited him to become one of his military family, and on his staff he remained nine years, being with him during the Patriot difficulties in Canada, the removal of the Cherokees, etc. In 1841 he was made Captain of the Third Artillery, and served in Florida. While passing through New-Orleans with a number of Seminoles, an insurrection broke out among the blacks, which was quelled by his promptness. In 1842 he was appointed head of the Department of Artillery and Cavalry at West Point; remained there four years, devoting himself to the study of military tactics. In February, 1849, he was ordered to the Pacific coast, and was stationed there eleven years. During this time he greatly distinguished himself in the Indian campaigns by his intrepidity, nerve and self-possession. Not forgetting the claims of civil life, he was assiduous in improving the tone of society, was a leading man in all matters appertaining to the improvement of San Francisco, and personally superintended the Harbor improvements. In 1858, as a tribute to his daring courage in the Indian wars on the Pacific coast, as well as his civil services, he was made Major of the First Artillery, and in 1859 returned to New-York. Gen. SCOTT again recalled him to his Staff, making him Military Secretary, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Stationed at Washington during the stormy Winter of '60–'61, while YULEE and his traitor band were plotting treason in their Senatorial seats, Col. KEYES carefully watched the pulse of the tide which was so rapidly drifting the country into war, and, had his repeated warnings been heeded, measures would have been taken which might have rendered impossible the consummation of the designs of the arch conspirators.

In April, 1861, Col. KEYES received an order from the President to accompany Capt. MEIGS and Col. BROWN to New-York, and there superintend the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens. When Washington was in such imminent danger, during the week subsequent to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Col. KEYES took charge of the 5,000 volunteers that flocked to the National Capital.

At Bull Run Col. KEYES served under Gen. TYLER. After the rout commenced, instead of falling back on Washington, he retired to Fall's Church, where he remained two days, and saved and sent to Washington over two hundred wagon-loads of stores, ordnance, &c., which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. He also recovered all the tents which were deserted by the panic-stricken soldiery. For this Col. KEYES received the thanks of the entire country, and the President was not slow in placing him at the pinnacle of his profession. After commanding a brigade for three months, under Gen. McDOWELL, he was ordered to the command of a division to relieve Gen. D. C. BUELL, and within a few days has been assigned to the Fourth Corps d'Armée. Can the country doubt that such a man will fail to lead his 40,000 to victory and imperishable renown?

JASPER.

GEN. HUNTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Voyage From Hampton Roads—Arrival at Port Royal—Skirmish at Edisto—Loss of the Steamer Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER ATLANTIC, PORT ROYAL HARBOR,
Sunday, March 30, 1862.

The good steamer *Atlantic*, bearing Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, with their Staffs, left Fortress Monroe on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and reached this place this morning. The voyage was entirely devoid of incident.

The coast about Port Royal disappointed me. It is low and sandy; Hilton Head is but little above high tide. But the harbor is truly royal in extent, and the channel, though intricate, equal in depth to that of New-York. Government has replaced the buoys, and a light-ship lies each night near the bar. Over the site of the rebel Fort Walker, on the south side, the Stars and Stripes floated proudly in the evening breeze; and where was only an old plantation house a few months ago, now appeared a little village of barracks and government offices. A fine new wharf, T-shaped, has also been built out into the bay, on piles. Riding at anchor, in different parts of the harbor, were about fifty vessels of all sorts and sizes—mostly large. All the coasts in sight are covered with forests—mainly the emblematical palmetto; I could almost fancy that I saw the rattlesnake coiled around its stem. It was a satisfaction to see headless trunks of some which our shot have decapitated.

Of course, we had plenty of visitors, both from the shore and the ships in port. The mails have been sent in by the pilotboat; but numbers had old acquaintances to see or inquire after, and all were anxious for news by word of mouth. Fortunately, the passengers had no occasion to go ashore till they pleased, and so the evening was undisturbed by the bustle and care of departure.

My voyage ended, it is only proper that I pay my honest tribute to the admirable condition of the *Atlantic*, under the experienced charge of Capt. [illegible] and Purser FORDHAM. Everything makes for comfort ed security; and a voyage from New-York to Port Royal in good weather, is scarcely more attended with personal inconvenience than a three days' residence at the "Astor."

Though she runs in the service of the Government, yet the *Atlantic* was not destitute of passengers not on the military list. There were some ladies; among them the wife of Gen. Viele, who commands a brigade here. She is authoress of the work entitled *Following the Drum*; and may not improbably give us a sequel to her book. One lady came down to look after a sick son. Col. Serrell, who commands an engineer regiment here, and who was the second man who landed at Hilton Head after the bombardment, also was on board, and accompanied by his wife, who will return on the *Atlantic*.

We now learned of a little affair which took place a day or two since on one of the islands near Edisto—up toward Charleston. One or two hundred of our men, from the Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, had been thrown across on this island to hold it; and were surprised by a greatly superior force which attempted their capture. The enemy was, by some means, accurately informed of the number and position of our men, who were quartered in a house which they completely surrounded; but it seems that some warning had been given in time, to enable the Unionists to escape to "the brush." The rebels were themselves suspicious of a "trap," and in great haste to get away: so much so that they were not very thorough in their work. Some skirmishing, however, took place; and though the most of our men escaped back to Edisto, yet some twenty are missing, of whom five are believed to be killed.

I am indebted to G. W. Pousland, Esq., of Boston, for an account of the wreck of the brig *Empire*, of Boston, Lewis Crosby, master, which was lost on the 26th inst., on the coast near Edisto. The account is mostly taken from the ship's log. Mr. Pousland came down here for purposes of trade, and had taken passage on the *Empire* for New-York. She came here with a cargo of merchandise, and was loaded back with Government freight. She was freighted at Edisto with about two thousand bales of cotton, beside a lot of furniture, (taken from the houses,) and sailed on the 25th inst. When she weighed anchor at 4½ o'clock P. M., the weather was fine. At 6½ o'clock she anchored outside the mouth of the river. At midnight, the wind began to rise, and continued to increase till, on the morning of the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, she furled her sails. At 5 o'clock she got under way, but struck aft while in the act of staying. She let go her anchors, but when she payed off and struck, her anchors would not hold. The tide being about two hours ebb, she furled sails and hoisted a signal of distress. The United States steamship *Crusader* came to her assistance, and sent off a boat in charge of Acting Master D. S. Collins, who displayed great courage and skill in getting off the passengers and crew. At 11 o'clock A. M., the *Empire* commenced striking heavily, and at 2 P. M. lost her rudder. At 3 o'clock, there were two feet of water in the hold; at 4½ ten feet; at 5 a lifeboat came from shore in charge of Mr. Briggs; at 6 the boats got clear of the brig, saving only the specie and Captain's papers, and reached the *Crusader* at 7 o'clock.

It is understood that the *Empire* is a total loss, and that only a small part of the cargo has been got off. At last accounts she was full of water. Great credit is awarded Lieut. Rhind, commanding the *Crusader*, and his officers and crew for their conduct.

A TRIP OF INSPECTION TO TYBEE ISLAND—TYBEE ISLAND AND FORT PULASKI—THE MARTELLO TOWER—TYBEE LIGHT—GEN. GILMORE—ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE REBELS, &C.

Tybee Island, Ga., Monday, March 31, 1862.

I had intended, to-day, to go to Beaufort, but thanks to fortune and Gen. Benham I have done better. That enterprising officer, not willing to waste a day, projected a visit of inspection to the defences of Daufuskie and Tybee Island; and upon his invitation I made one of the party.

About 7 o'clock, this morning, Gen. Sherman came on board the *Atlantic*, and turned over his command to Gen. Hunter. He is a medium-sized, well-looking man, with open blue eyes and an energetic walk; but the eye does not indicate decision. His age I should judge to be about forty. From all that I gather, I judge him to be personally well esteemed by the officers and men, who, nevertheless, manifest great satisfaction at his displacement: for they say that they came here to fight, and they regard their long inactivity as mischievous and disgraceful. The substitution of Gen. Hunter seems a most welcome change.

Gen. Benham had ordered the *Ben Deford* to be in readiness for his trip by 9 o'clock; but the want of promptness here seems chronic, and it was nearly half past 10, before we got off. This delay was very annoying to Gen. Benham, who has a notion that time is valuable; especially when Government is paying triple prices, as it seems to be doing for the use of the *Ben Deford*. But we all got aboard at last, including Mrs. Gen. Viele and another lady who came to be landed on Daufuskie Island; and we steamed off full of high spirits and curiosity.

The company was not large, including, besides a half-dozen civilians, only Gen. Benham, his Adjutant, Capt. Ely, Col. Serrell and Lieut. Dutton, of the Engineer service. We traveled up Broad River, keeping along the north shore of the island on which Hilton Head is.

Our course was nearly west. The first plantation I noticed was on our right; a comfortable-seeming house was partly visible and partly hidden by trees; and a gang of negroes were planting cotton in a field. These were contrabands, working in charge of the Government agents. Seabrook and Braddock's Point on our left. were groups of small buildings located where the land was a little higher than usual, and the landing better. As we progressed, plantations appeared on either side—the best being correctly indicated by better buildings—in some cases presenting an appearance of great comfort and considerable beauty. One of the most distinguished of these we saw on Daufuskie Island, lying on the south side of Cooper River, into which we passed from Skull Creek through one of the innumerable sounds; the family mansion was half embowered in trees, even now green with foliage, and with its deep piazzas, roof projecting far over the gables, dormer-windows, looking out on the river, and comfortable out-buildings all around, really looked a home where the owner of a plantation might worry away time without being too conscious of its passage. This description modified, will suit all the residences I noticed. Seeing these splendid estates, each bounded by a river or a sound, I began to realize the lonely independence of their owners—for here, isolated from all the world beside, the great slave-owner rules over his black bondsmen more despotically than the Turk, and is a richer and more absolute sovereign than many a German Prince. To yield this power, so sweet to the evil human heart, and risk this royal wealth, must indeed cost a struggle.

On all the plantations I saw there were more or less negroes visible, planting cotton or sweet potatoes. In some places soldiers were stationed on guard against surprises by the enemy. I saw some picket guards fishing in skiffs, or groping for oysters in the shallow water; in this way combining pleasure with duty, without detriment to the duty.

We had designed stopping on Daufuskie Island, on which Gen. Viele has his headquarters, to inspect the works, but our late start had made it needful to economize time. So, sending the ladies ashore in a skiff, we turned about the steamer and headed for Tybee. This island is on the coast, below Port Royal, and at the mouth of the Savannah River, on the south bank; and it may seem to poor geographers that we exercised an unaccountably bad judgment in going inland to reach a point on the sea shore. But such persons are utterly unaware of the peculiarities of this wonderful region, where the whole coast is simply a vast net-work of sounds and rivers, communicating with each other in all directions, and inclosing in its meshes the innumerable "sea islands" which compose this portion of the States of South Carolina and Georgia. For small craft these water-courses are all navigable; sometimes seeming mere canals, sometimes sweeping rivers, and sometimes widening into seas. All, of course, are in direct communication with the ocean, and it is one of the errors of the Government that it has not supplied Gen. Sherman with a fleet of tugs and small gunboats with which to penetrate in every direction. Had Gen. Burnside's force come here instead of subduing the more difficult and less important coast of North Carolina, we should easily now have possessed all the important points in South Carolina and Georgia.

My description will explain how it was easy for us, in descending the Cooper River, to strike to the southwest through Calibogue Sound, into Savannah River, to Tybee Island. Arrived here, we found ourselves within sight of the sea, on the east, and of the rebel Fort Pulaski on the southwest, about two miles distant. Before us lay Tybee; its ruined light-house rising a monument of Southern vandalism. As far as we could see toward the southwest, was the Savannah River, a dozen miles up whose course lies the great commercial city of Georgia, whose capture will be the first object of our Generals. This channel, however, is guarded by the frowning fortifications of Pulaski—not more than two or three miles distant from Tybee; and though we have succeeded in cutting off the communication between it and Savannah, yet its guns must be silenced before we can advance in force upon the city.

Tybee presents a singular appearance, having upon its beach, as far as can be seen, a high, irregular levée, like those artificially made on Western rivers, and formed of sand by the action of the wind and waves. This furnishes a natural breastwork, and tree-tops have been so arranged in front as to make a very fair abattis. Rising on its top, to the east of the light-house, stands the old Martello tower, said to be the work of the Spaniards; a circular structure of two stories, the upper considerably the smallest in diameter, composed of a concrete made of oyster-shells and mortar. The walls are very thick and strong and pierced for cannon; but the small size of the building renders it almost useless as a fortification in modern warfare.

Our mode of landing was compound and novel. We got as near the beach as possible in the ship's boat, and rode the balance of the distance in one of the carts, each drawn by a mule, which were providentially present drawing off the stores being landed from some ships. In this quaint vehicle, too, we rode to the quarters of Brig.-Gen. Gilmore, whom we found in an abandoned plantation-house, about a hundred yards from shore. The General is a good-looking, fresh-complexioned man, seeming young for so high a rank, though he is old in the service. While he accompanied the military visitors in a tour of inspection of the works of the Island, I amused myself in studying the place, the soldiers and the light-house. The walls of the latter rose close beside the dwelling, an octagon structure of brick, now cracked and ruined by the fire with which the rebels consumed its interior. Very few Government improvements on the coast have been considered more valuable than "Tybee Light," and the London *Times* had best consider how its friends should be punished for so wanton a destruction.

There is another light-house on Cockspur Island, near Fort Pulaski, and this, (useful only in interior navigation,) has not been destroyed, though at present it contains no light.

Some artillery practice has already taken place across the Savannah. The firing has mainly been on the part of the rebels, as our men are too busy in the work of construction. I saw one shell which was dropped in Gen. Gilmore's door yard; and that with woods intervening. Fortunately, a bucket of water was at hand, and the threatened mischief prevented. Another shot cut one of our men in two pieces, who recklessly exposed himself on the shore. It is said that the rebels have a gunner of wonderful skill; and these shots would seem to prove the fact.

On Tybee, as the other islands here, the trees are in leaf, and the gardens well advanced. Still, we are told, this is the first really warm day this Spring. The soldiers are somewhat demoralized by inactivity, and anxious for work. They will have it soon, and probably on this very island; for it would seem as though the road to Savannah lies through Fort Pulaski.

AN AFFAIR AT TYBEE ISLAND—LOSS OF A BOAT-LOAD OF UNION SOLDIERS—CANARDS IN REGARD TO EDISTO—ACTIVITY OF GENS. HUNTER AND BENHAM—THE CONTRABANDS—COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT—AFFAIR AT PORT ROYAL FERRY.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Port Royal, S. C., Thursday, April 3, 1862.

I am notified that the *Atlantic* will sail to morrow morning with the mails, and that whatever goes by her must speedily be made ready. Hence I propose to add to what I have written before, some notes which are the meagre fruit of my few days' gleaning in this field.

The principal affair since my arrival, occurred yesterday, at Tybee Island, in which the enemy cut off one of our boats, with an officer and seventeen men, who are supposed to be captured. The matter is only important as it may give the enemy, through the prisoners, the command of some information which has heretofore been successfully kept from their knowledge. The men captured are the very persons, of all others, who should not have been exposed to such an accident, on account of their possessing the special information in question; the boats—two in number—were out on service, preventing communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah; they were members of a German regiment stationed on Tybee Island—the Forty-seventh New-York; but as no official report of the details has been received, I am unable to give any names.

For a day or two past, the air has been filled with rumors of an engagement at Edisto; and we have had statements of a surprise by the enemy, and the capture of more of our troops. But investigation fails to verify any of these stories, and it is believed that nothing important has transpired there since the affair of which I wrote you, and which happened before we came.

I am more than ever satisfied that the whole management of this District, since the occupation of Beaufort, has been wrong in principle. Who may be responsible, I do not know; whether Gen. Sherman, Gen. McClellan, or the Department of War; but the policy of scattering our entire available force over so much ground, and occupying a multitude of islands and villages, having in themselves no strategical importance, must strike every reflecting person as puerile and vain. The occupation of Edisto itself, and all the smaller islands, and those little hamlets we have garrisoned along down the coast, yields us no advantage corresponding with the expense. The possession of Port Royal and Beaufort gave us the necessary base for operations against Savannah and Charleston; and had Gen. Sherman marched 5,000 men at once against the former city, he might have taken it without a struggle, and Charleston within a week after. From the moment that those cities and the railroad had fallen into our hands, every island on this coast would have been deserted by its rebel inhabitants, and so thoroughly deserted that each could be safely held by a corporal's guard.

The time spent, however, has not been wholly wasted. The improvements and fortifications made here, are of great importance. The piers at Hilton Head—the hospital and barracks—the works for permanent defence—are enterprises of value and importance.

It is clear, however, that a change was needed. Its effects are already visible on all sides. Gen. Hunter has entered at once on the discharge of his responsible duties, and manifests an energy and judgment that inspire us with the most lively hopes of successful action. In Gen. Benham, who takes the place of Gen. Sherman, (the latter going North at once, in the *Atlantic*,) he has an officer of great experience, activity and skill, who seconds him with the most prompt and cordial coöperation. In addition to his intense and irrepressible vitality and professional acquirements, Gen. Benham has also a thorough personal geographical and topographical knowledge of this entire coast region, which make his services peculiarly valuable.

The *contraband* question is one of great seeming importance here, but which I have as yet been unable properly to investigate. My present judgment is, that it will become greatly simplified as we increase our area of possession, and include a white population so large, that it cannot run away *en masse*, but must to a considerable extent, submit to an occupation, and remain at home in charge, at least, of the resident negroes. The present condition of affairs, necessitating an instant and entire change of masters, and bringing the negroes in sudden contact with the soldiers, must inevitably produce serious difficulties, which will require great judgment and self-control on our part to surmount. In sending down persons here of either sex to take charge of the contrabands, I think too much care cannot be used in selection. The negroes are perceptive and imitative; they notice every word and movement of the new masters and mistresses whom they are called upon to obey, and the first impressions thus received will give a decided shape to their future conduct. As the *manners* of our missionaries fall below the standard, they have always observed if they do so, in the same proportion will the impressible negroes regard with contempt the very friends who are sacrificing so much for their improvement.

A case of hardship in regard to the Engineer Regiment of Col. Serrell, demands some notice. This regiment was organized as a corps of Engineers, upon a direct authorization of Secretary Cameron, and with the distinct understanding that the pay was to be that of Engineers. At present, the Paymaster here refuses to so pay, under the positive order of Adj.-Gen. Thomas, *to go under arrest* rather than do so. To meet a supposed technicality in the case, a bill is now in Congress, if, not already passed, and while waiting its action, the families of these men are suffering for want of their pay. That the regiment is composed of the most useful material, the whole coast country attests; and here, at Port Royal, it has saved the Government many times the expense of the whole organization. Congress should act on the motion without delay.

I have just learned the details of a little affair that happened last Monday, at Port Royal Ferry. This place is about ten miles from Beaufort, and is the point against which Gen. Stevens directed his movement in January. Of late, the enemy has become troublesome there, in the way of picket-shooting; and this trouble Gen. Stevens proposed to remedy. So, preparation being duly made, a force of 125 men, of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. Brenholtz, started at 1 o'clock in the morning, made a forced march, crossed the Coosaw River at Port Royal Ferry in flat-boats, dislodged the enemy and burned the house they had used as a fort, and returned without loss. A reserve force of four companies of the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiment, (the Highlanders,) was in readiness in case of need. The first man to cross the river was Capt. Stevens, the Adjutant of Gen. Stevens, (and his son,) who joined the expedition as a volunteer. J. M. W.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI—ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

U. S. Steamer Kensington, Port Royal,
Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

A gentleman, from Tybee on Monday last, says that occasional shots were fired all that day, at Fort Pulaski, as was supposed to obtain the range of the guns. News reaches us, by the *Atlantic*, that the pestilent *Nashville* has again run the blockade, escaping from Beaufort on the night of the 18th ult. Will the Department *never* learn how to manage that craft? Your correspondent, for the last four years, has been intimately acquainted with the speed of the different sea steamers that used to ply on this coast, and he knows there are not more than eight sea-going steamers of her size, and very few of any size, that have speed equal to that of the *Nashville*. The *Quaker City*, the *Yorktown*, (Confederate gunboat,) the *Columbia* and the *Connecticut*, are all faster than the *Nashvillle*—the *Keystone State*, the *Alabama*, the *Rhode Island*, and the *R. R. Cuyler*, under favorable circumstances, are as fast, and there are no others in the United States equal to her—not one of the regular navy vessels can catch her. The *Tuscarora*, which watched her so zealously in Southampton, would have lost sight of the *Nashville*, in a fair race, in *eight* hours. It would seem, then, that the fast vessels only should be sent to seek her, or to watch her when found; we could easily spare those fast vessels for that purpose. Cannot other steamers, not quite so fast, carry the provisions and mails, just as well as the *Connecticut* and *Rhode Island?* Those vessels would be invaluable to search for, and watch the *Nashville*.

So long as such fast vessels as the *Nashville* are watched by slow coaches like the *Tuscarora* and the *Cambridge*, and especially by sailing vessels, the public are sure to be dissatisfied, and not without reason. F.

ORDERS ISSUED BY GEN. HUNTER.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Port Royal, S. C., March 31, 1862.

General Orders, No. 1.—*First*—Major-Gen. David Hunter having arrived at this post, hereby assumes, in accordance with the order of the War Department, the command of the Department of the South, consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Second—For the convenience of military operations, and the administration of Department affairs, this Department is divided into three districts, to be constituted as follows:

1. The first, to be called the Northern District, will comprise the States of South Carolina, Georgia and all that part of Florida North and East of a line extending from Cape Canaveral Northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys and its dependencies, and thence north to the Georgia line. The Headquarters of this District will be at Port Royal, South Carolina, and Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham, (who will relieve Brig.-Gen. Sherman,) is appointed to command this District, and the troops therein, which troops will constitute a Division, to be called the First Division of the Department of the South. Gen. Benham will receive from Gen. Sherman all charts, maps, plans, reports, moneys, &c., with all official records, returns, &c., appertaining to the expeditionary command in this District.

2. The second, to be called the Southern District, will comprise all of Florida and the islands adjacent south of the said line from Cape Carnaveral, extending northwest to the Gulf coast, just north of Cedar Keys. The Headquarters of this District and the troops, will remain as at present, under command of Brigadier-Gen. J. M. Brannan.

3. The third to be called the Western District, will comprise that part of Florida, west of the line before described as running north from Cedar Keys to the Georgia line. The Headquarters of this District will remain at Fort Pickens, as at present, with Brigadier-Gen. L. G. Arnold commanding.

Third—The usual reports, returns, &c., will hereafter be made to the Generals commanding districts, and every senior officer of every separate command within the districts named, whether brigade, regimental or post, will immediately forward to district headquarters, detailed reports showing the actual condition of their commands, the number of officers and men for duty, the number sick, quantity and quality of supplies, including arms, ammunition, clothing, tents, camp equipage, horses and horse equipments, mules and transportation, quartermaster and commissary stores; and will also state what supplies of all kinds will be necessary to perfect their organization, and place them in a condition of full efficiency for active service. Returns of the effective forces present, will in all cases be rendered as soon as they can be prepared without being delayed for the completion of the other reports called for in this paragraph.

These reports when received by district commanders will be consolidated and transmitted to the General commanding the Department for his information and action.

Fourth—The Staff of the Major-General commanding the Department will consist of the following-named officers:

Major Charles G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut. E. W. Smith, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. J. W. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. J. W. Turner, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Major R. M. Hough, Major Edward Wright, Capt. D. W. Thompson, Capt. W. R. Dole, Lieut. S. W. Stockton, Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Lieut. A. M. Kinzie, Lieut. A. O. Doolittle, Aids-de-Camp.

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

[Official Copy.]

Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the South,
Port Royal, S. C., March 31, 1862.

General Orders No. 2.—In relieving Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman from duty in this Department, pursuant to orders of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, March 15, 1862," the Major-General commanding desires to express to Brig.-Gen. Sherman his full appreciation of the amount and importance of the services rendered by the expedition under Gen. Sherman's command; and his thanks for the full, reliable and valuable information as to the condition of the troops, defences, &c., in this portion of the Department of the South, which Gen. Sherman has furnished. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters Department of the South,
Port Royal, S. C., April 3, 1862.

General Orders, No. 3.—The following-named officers are hereby announced as additional members of the staff of the Major-General Commanding Department of the South, and will report accordingly:

Surgeon Geo. E. Cooper, (Medical Department, U. S. A.,) Medical Director; Capt. Louis H. Pelouze, (15th Infantry, U. S. A.,) Acting Inspector-General; First Lieutenant Francis J. Shunk, (Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,) Chief of Ordnance; First Lieut. James H. Wilson, (U. S. Topographical Engineers,) Chief Topographical Engineer; First Lieut. E. J. Keenan, (11th Pennsylvania Volunteers,) Chief Signal Officer.

By command of Major-General D. HUNTER.

Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Fremont's Staff—Business Affairs in Wheeling—Arrests of Confederate Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Wheeling, Va., Saturday, April 5, 1862.

The commissions for Gen. Fremont's Staff, so anxiously waited for, and promised to be here on his arrival—27th ult.—have just arrived this day. The members of the Staff are not all here, and no official list has yet been published. I can, therefore, speak only of such as are here.

Col. A. Albert, the Chief of Staff, a Hungarian, was with Asboth and Sigel in the West. He is a theoretical and practical soldier, thoroughly educated in the Austrian service; has been in seventeen pitched battles, and under fire some thirty times.

Col. Chas. Zagonyi is a Hungarian, and well known as the hero of Springfield. Previously a Major, he has now been made a Colonel. He had been promoted in the Mexican war for gallant conduct at Chapultepec. He is a thoroughly educated soldier and gentleman.

Col. A. Tracy is the only officer of the regular army given to the General.

Col. J. T. Fiala is a Topographical Engineer, of great skill. He was Fremont's Engineer in Missouri, and is peculiarly adapted to the place, having surveyed nearly the whole State as civil engineer.

Lieut.-Col. J. Savage is aid to the Chief of Staff, as he was in the West, when Asboth held that position.

Major Corwin is Judge Advocate, and held the same position in the Western Department. He is from Cincinnati, and at the bar has been associated with such men as President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

Major Weed is Gen. Jim Lane's former Adjutant.

Capts. J. R. Howard and R. W. Raymond, Gen. Fremont's private secretaries, are both young, ardent and ambitious, heartily devoted to the cause, enthusiastically attached to their leader, and faithful and thoroughly reliable.

Capt. J. C. Hopper is a new appointment, but is said to be an energetic and able man.

I have just called upon a highly respectable lawyer here, an old citizen, who informs me that this city has been rather benefitted than injured by the rebellion. Everything seems quiet, and there is no appearance of great activity; but the interruption of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad served to throw an increased trade to this place. The currency is good, payments have been good, and there has been little embarrassment here, and no failures among business men.

Col. R. N. Hudson, of Indiana, late of New-York, where he was acting as agent for his own State, and who came here to be one of Fremont's staff, as he had been in Missouri, has just been offered the command of a magnificent Indiana Cavalry Regiment, said to be the finest in the West, and the first body of National troops that entered Nashville. The former Colonel has been obliged to leave on account of ill-health. So tempting an offer of a regiment already in the field, could not be declined, and he has accepted the position and will leave at once for Nashville.

THE ARMY AND ITS WEAPONS.

The Waste of Ammunition—A Highly Necessary Improvement in the Enfield Rifle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the celebration of a long peace among the civilized nations, and of its results to Science and Arts by the great Exhibition during 1851, in London, wars have taken their turn again, and followed each other in rapid succession. These have brought to light features entirely new, suggested by science and realized by inventions previously made, but then for the first time put to the test in actual practice. The results of steam in navigation forced the introduction of this more expensive locomotion, and the concomitant necessity of rebuilding entire fleets of vessels-of-war, upon reluctant Governments and nations. The introduction of "explosive projectiles into naval artillery," suggested the construction of "bomb-proof iron-clad vessels," which this country has the unfortunate honor to be the first of having tried in actual fight. The very first results will serve as a sign-post to all maritime Powers. Should they, from fear of additional heavy taxation, neglect henceforth to protect their wooden walls by the addition of those sea-monsters to their navies, then these on the first conflict at sea will not be worth one years' purchase. How long will it be till we shall see a new moving power, independent of gunpowder, practically adapted to throw 1,000-pound shells from swift steamers, annihilating all iron-plated ships afloat?

The introduction of all the various kinds of artillery into the battle-field on a gigantic scale, as the First Napoleon styled them, "The Gods of Battle," necessitated the general adoption of a "long-range rifle," which, in its turn, again called for "rifled cannons, and a change in drill and tactics. The time has now arrived for comparing results, viz.: Relative numbers of killed and wounded in various battles, fought during the last nine years, in various parts of the globe, and examining into the causes of their striking difference. With correct statistics at command, this would lead to very valuable information on the subject of small arms. But even a furtive survey may prove interesting to the reader.

In the Crimean War, irrespective of artillery, and especially rifled cannon, the decisive results in open battles were obtained by the French Zouaves through their superior novel drill, their agility and masterly handling of the bayonet sword; by the English through the bayonet. The long-range Enfield, comparatively speaking, did not tell much on the immovable lines of the Russian infantry, entirely armed with smoothbore guns. Was this because the Enfield was a bad military arm? No! Was it because the English soldier is a bad marksman? I think not. Quite contrary to the forenamed effect in the Indian so-called "rebellion," the Enfield rifle told most fearfully upon the Sepoys, who were trained by the English for, and armed with old smoothbore guns—but why? Was it because they lacked pluck? No!—fanaticism supplied it, so that they dared even to convert gas-pipes into cannon to meet English artillery—this branch of the service having remained loyal, and artillery, to a great extent, having slipped from their grasp. Why, then? Because they, being accustomed to smoothbore range only. few good hits at long distances from the Enfield, followed up by the especially English weapon, the bayonet, had an equally overwhelming moral effect upon the Sepoy as has the rapid firing from a revolver upon the American Indian.

In the Italian campaign the slaughter on both sides was unprecedented, and so overwhelming that it led both Emperors to a premature peace. Why? The rifled artillery worked frightfully; the stubborn spirit of the German troops led them into hand-to-hand fight—the most killing one; but as to the rifle, its effect resulted from the cause that the French, Austrian and Sardinian armies fire, comparatively speaking, at short ranges; and even the Tyrolese Jaegers, the French Chasseurs, and the Sardinian Bersaglieri—all picked marksmen of the three armies—never fire beyond, if up to, 500 yards.

Comparing the proportion of killed and wounded during the present civil war in the United States with that of the late Italian campaign, the difference is most striking and instructive. Having no statistics of either at my command, I restrict myself to one instance in the present civil war.

At the late battle of Pea Ridge the number of killed and wounded out of say 40,000 United States troops is reported as about 1,200. How many of that number fell by cannot shot, sabre and bayonet, is a matter of computation. Taking for average from these arms only one-third, leaves during a fight of three days' duration 800 men disabled by rifle-shots, or about 270 per diem. Taking 25,000 men, infantry, in action daily, to whom the usual 60 cartridges per man for action shall be issued, makes 25,000x60=1,500,000 cartridges to disable 270 men, equal to one hit out of 5,556 shots. At this rate, each hit cost the country $100 worth of mere rifle ammunition. This is, beyond contradiction, a waste which ought to, and easily can be avoided.

Let us now enter into the cause of, and define the remedy for this unsatisfactory result. Much has been done, during the last ten or fifteen years, toward the improvement of small firearms; much more has been said and written on this subject; but considerable more has to be accomplished still, ere we shall be possessed of a proper rifle with proper fittings—fit in every respect for general use in the army. Having written on this subject at full length, after years of study, based on personal, official and private trials and experiments, with a view to publication, it is not my object here, in these few lines, to fully enter into the "construction of small arms," but merely to answer the question at issue, viz.: "What is the cause of so many misses from a good rifle, against proportionably so few hits, IN ACTION, and how can it be remedied?"

All I need to do in answer to this question is to direct the attention of those whom it may interest to the present construction of the "sights" on the English and United States patterns, and other similar rifles in the services of various States, and the inconsistency of these sights with the arms, as also their impracticability when required in actual war. These arms are all of a twist (in the rifling) of about half a turn in the entire length of the barrel, and under the most favorable conditions none will shoot with accuracy by the average beyond 700 yards. That this range is more than sufficient in the hands of even well drilled men in the ranks may be readily admitted. But why employ a clumsy device, 2½ inches long, for a sight, marking up to 1,100 yards on an arm, which will do execution beyond 700 yards, and which, from the difficulty in the method of adjusting it to the necessary nicety never will be used, at least not effectually, by the soldier in battle? Few men are able without some rest to do any execution beyond 500 yards at the very utmost; therefore firing at an enemy at any longer range, generally speaking, is waste of ammunition, and should not be allowed. Yet the very "regulation sight" invites the soldier to fire at the enemy at 1,100 yards, and who can blame him if he tries it? The English military officers all complain of the enormous waste of ammunition in all their actions of late years, and many have from this reason a horror of all "breech-loading" rifles, apprehensive of increasing that waste by thus facilitating the loading. Some commanders of the old school even have expressed a wish to return to short range firing and "Brown Bess."

It answers well to place a long-range rifle sighted for 1,200 yards with corresponding range into the hands of picked and highly-schooled men, embodied as in some European armies by companies, and attached to every regiment of infantry as sharpshooters for tirailleur and similar service. As such they can find all kinds of rest, and acting almost independent of the regiment and of each other, they can choose any convenient position. For the bulk of the infantry however, and until a perfect breech-loader is generally introduced into the service, no better arm than the present kind of rifle could be found. But its present regulation sight is a perfect disgrace to the arm. It is good enough for target-practice, where fatigue from marching and excitement from the situation are carefully avoided; and plenty of time is given to adjust the sight. But is there one man out of a regiment to be found able to march upon an enemy, or to receive his columns approaching in "double quick," to reload, judge the distance, accurately to adjust the present sight at every change of distance, say from 100 to 1,000 yards, sufficiently quick for the situation? How many men will even think of this under the excitement of battle? Surely few, if any! Furthermore, even the best Government-made "English Enfield," of which the writer has an extensive experience, though all interchangable in their parts, vary in the accuracy of their sighting to such an extent, that e. g. some at a range of 500 yards require the slide down to 400 yards' mark, others up to that of 600 yards.

How perfectly must the individual man be acquainted with, and how thoroughly trained in the use of his arm, to adjust this sight, even for target practice, at a known distance, not to speak of its application in "action." But if all these difficulties were not "facts incontrovertible," where is the eye that can penetrate for correct aim, at a long range, the smoke in battle, resulting from cannon and small-arm firing, or the dust made by moving masses.

Now, one word in regard to the remedy. Instead of a useless instruction in the use of a useless sight, let him be practically instructed in judging distances, adding to this "useful sights," and you will increase the efficiency of his firing in action three-fold and more. It would be a valuable assistance, if the commissioned and non-commissioned officers had to be "well up" in judging distances practically, and had to pass the word to their men at every change when charging.

Of all the fittings of the Enfield and similar rifles, none is more easily altered, at a trifling cost, than the sight. It should be shortened to 500 yards' range, which would reduce the new sight to only one inch above the barrel, when erect, or reduce it nearly one-third of the present full hight. This should be simple in its application, say marking only three leading distances, viz.: 100, 300 and 500 yards by two movements. For intermediate distances the men should be taught to aim, as the case may be, at the enemy's legs, waist or heads. With the use of such or a similar sight properly acquired, he will be a practical and efficient marksman for all intents and purposes of warfare. To obtain the indicated alteration nothing in the present fitting requires to be materially changed but the leaf of the sight.

Even under the slight excitement of target drill men often will raise their rifle and aim, to fire with the piece at "half cock!" This done before an enemy, may just cost their life, but save ammunition. Should they, however, forget to adjust the sight, or do it incorrectly under the same circumstances, it may cost both their life and the ammunition of the country to benefit the enemy. If the simple yet necessary action of double cocking leads the soldier so easily into such neglect, how much more does the action of the sight require to be simple. Then make it so in the manner substantially as above indicated. This might be done by giving to the new blade the same or a similar movement as that in the cock—less any fixed catch, viz.: As half cock and full cock, so, half-up, 300 yards; full up, 500 yards; down being 100 yards distance. The aperture in the sight, nearest the eye, should be small and sharp, just sufficiently wide for easily looking through—the front sight full and plump, like a bead, easily caught and brought into a straight line with the object to be fired at. It should always be remembered that the object of military rifles and deerstalking rifles are not the same, though, at present, in consequence of the necessary target practice, treated as such. In actual warfare they are quite the reverse, and all that is required there is a hit to disable the man, to place him *hors de combat*.

If, in future, the twist in the military rifle should be increased to three-quarters or a full turn in the length of the barrel, which would not in the least affect the necessary ease of loading, accuracy and range would be considerably enhanced.

The height of the trajectory line would be essentially reduced, and the above proposed sight be still available for 800 yards range on occasional emergencies. H. A. BRONX.

New-York, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans in Winter Quarters.

The following letter, which satisfactorily clears up certain charges to the disadvantage of the writer, has been handed us for publication:

Headquarters Mountain Department,
Wheeling, March 24, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General, Washington:

General: Inclosed I return Senator Wade's note to the Secretary of War, containing a newspaper slip casting unjust and unfounded reflections on me, with the following report:

The statements are formed with artful vagueness, giving neither places, dates, nor names of authorities. The only thing definite and certain appears to me to be the *animus* of the author.

But, notwithstanding, I have had a rebel frontier of more than 300 miles to guard, and 30,000 to 40,000 square miles of country to reëstablish in peace—a country rough, mountainous, penetrated by few and narrow roads, I undertake to say that all along that frontier border, and over all that area, peace and quietness have prevailed, and, with the exception of one incursion of rebel brigands, in the latter part of December, fewer thefts, robberies and outrages have been committed on loyal citizens than have been perpetrated during the same period of time in the City of New-York. The brigand incursion alluded to was in the vicinity of Sutton, and was thoroughly punished, and the facts reported to headquarters by telegram, and noted on my Department-return at the proper time. There were reports of loyal citizens in Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton Counties being outraged by guerillas and horse-thieves about six weeks ago, and the inhabitants of Tucker were greatly alarmed about them. But I wish it to be distinctly noted that those counties were then in the Department of the Potomac, and under the command of Gen. Lander, to whom I had sent, or loaned, three regiments of troops, and to whom Gov. Pierpoint, at my suggestion, wrote about it at the time, calling his attention to the troubles of these citizens.

After stating the above, I need hardly notice the complaint of taking up my quarters at Wheeling. It was done for the good of the service, not for my pleasure.

As to going into Winter quarters, our troops have most of them spent the Winter in tents and on scouts. Any important advance of troops playing the part ours have done to the grand army, was simply absurd, and when the Senator learns that the roads are such that it costs us $2 10 per hundred to transport, in Government wagons, provisions and stores for our troops from Grafton to Beverly, a distance of forty miles, he will conceive what would be the result of an attempt to make a permanent advance movement in the Winter season.

The fact is, General, we have neither the time nor the disposition to cry up ourselves or cry down others. I do not expect the public to know this, but trust it will be understood and appreciated by my proper superiors, to whom and to my actions I leave my vindication before the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General United States Army.

A Tribute to Col. H. A. Smalley, of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

Camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., March 19, 1862.

Col. Henry A. Smalley, Commanding Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers:

Sir: The line and staff officers of this regiment having, within the past few months, become duly sensible of your high tone and character as a gentleman, and your qualifications as an officer, and desiring to acknowledge in some manner your uniform courtesy to us, and your ever-watchful care of your soldiers, have directed me to apprise you that, in token of our sincerity, we have procured for presentation to you, a case containing some articles which we trust may be acceptable to you, not for their intrinsic worth or value, but as an assurance of our ever-abiding friendship towards, and confidence in you.

Be pleased, Sir, to name such time and place for the presentation, as may be most convenient and agreeable to you.

With the strongest assurance of our esteem and respect, we are, Sir, very truly, yours,

CHAS. G. CHANDLER, Capt. 5th Vt. Vols.,
Chairman of Committee.
CHARLES W. SEUGAR, Capt. 5th Vt. Vols.
JOHN R. LEWIS, Captain 5th Vt. Vols.
A. AUSTIN, Lieutenant 5th Vt. Vols.

Camp near Cloud's Mills, Va., March 20, 1862.

Capt. C. G. Chandler, Fifth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Chairman, and Gentlemen of Committee of Staff and Line Officers Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

My Friends and Brother Officers: Your kind communication of yesterday, desiring me to appoint a day upon which to receive a testimonial of your regard for me, has been received.

I cannot express to you how profoundly I am touched by this mark of your esteem and good feeling toward me, nor can I describe the proud satisfaction I feel at this proof of the high sense in which my labors with the regiment are held by you, to whom in a great measure is due its efficiency.

Under existing circumstances, it would scarcely become me to accept of the present indicated, and perhaps it would be best to defer its presentation until I shall have proved on the field of battle, at the head of my regiment, and with you, my worthy coadjutors, that I deserve it.

On that field to which our General has promised to bring us, I know that you will not dishonor the confidence he has placed in all of us, and that the people of our native Green Mountain State will be proud to greet us, when we shall return to our homes, as among the worthiest of the "Army of the Potomac."

With many thanks for the high honor you have intended me.

I am, Gentlemen, your friend and Colonel.
H. A. SMALLEY,
Colonel Fifth Vermont Volunteers.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Need, Purpose and Labor of the Institution.

A sanitary commission of the right sort, not intent upon uprooting and discarding established usages for the introduction of experiment and salaried officials, but one which comprehends not only the physical but the mental health of our soldiery. All persuasions have a voice and a hearing in its councils, and its benefits are extended alike to sons of our own and those of foreign lands, who are rallying in defence of the Government that has nurtured and protected them; and yet further does its Christian philosophy carry the forbearing spirit of benevolence—even into the hospitals and prisons where are gathered our rebellious brothers, who receive, in common with our own loyal soldiers, the encouragement to a higher life.

In November last, the Christian Commission was organized, having for its main object the distribution of elevating and attractive literature among our inactive troops, and the visitation by congenial advisers of the sick and wounded in the various hospitals. To this end army committees of every denomination sprung into existence by a quick and universal sympathy of action, and reading matter of the kind required was at once published in every popular language. The great military dépôts of the West offer the widest range for these distributions, though they are adapted to all spheres of a soldier's life and our own and Eastern barracks are studiously looked after. The main receiving dépôt is in this City, and is liberally sustained in its several departments with great energy and unostentatious bestowal of private wealth. It is the custom to visit the Park Barracks daily, to ascertain the arrival of any fresh regiments, or the presence of sick and disabled soldiers. The Chaplain is made to feel an interest in the work of the Commission, and to draw upon it at once or at any future period for reading matter. This reading matter is selected from an infinite variety of contributions sent from private libraries, ancient files of favorite journals, yellow with long residence in the attic, or not unfrequently a more brilliant array from booksellers' shelves, which induces a demand for more of a plainer quality from the same source, which are paid for out of the funds of the Society. The less useful are discarded, and the remainder is placed in an attractive form for the use of the soldier. Some of the little volumes to be seen at the rooms of the Commission are curiosities of taste and appropriate design, and form a silent appeal for a dwelling-place in that little side pocket of Uncle Sam's long-tailed blue, which few of his boys could resist. The stupid selection of tracts, which are often scarcely a remove from the sensational tone of yellow pamphlets, are being gradually superseded with publications costing little more, and far better adapted to rivet the attention of a habitually careless reader.

The quality of hospital goods which find their way to the dépôt in Bowling Green, is very superior, comprising articles of luxury, such as curiously devised slippers for injured feet, and great quantities of substantial white pocket-handkerchiefs, linen toweling of fine thick fabric, and dressing gowns, which show how loyal women may inspire the recipients with the sentiment of their hearts woven into their gifts—that no *offering is too good for the suffering defenders of our flag*. It is the principle of the society to assist with *money the destitute* volunteers who are returning to their families, and instances of a late occurrence give touching proofs of how well-timed is this relief. The sufferers of the ill-fated *Cumberland* were thus assisted while passing through our city, and also the Newbern soldiers, who, in many cases, were returning to families illy able to relieve their necessities, and the President, Benj. F. Manierre, Esq., judiciously directed each man to receive of the funds of the Society from three to five dollars. A large quantity of those useful appendages, clean pocket-handkerchiefs, were also distributed, to the expressed gratification of the recipients. Many deem their duty done in the distribution of sectarian tracts, but a man is not so apt to digest well this kind of matter upon an empty stomach, as if he is first tendered a comfortable meal, and his mind set at rest as to his financial liabilities—then he will heed with more good will "a little word in kindness spoken." The ladies connected with the Mission School of St. Paul's Methodist Church of this City, are actively engaged in this department of the Commission, and their example is encouraging others to assist. They are contemplating an agreeable enterprise which shall diffuse a more general interest throughout the loyal sisterhood. The Commission are at a heavy expense in the daily supply of milk to the hospital wards of Philadelphia, where 1,400 sick and dying men are confined, for where the more inflammatory *meat* diet is restricted, men become very weary of *liquid* nourishment, and good milk offers ample resource for the manufacture of a great variety of dishes of a palatable and strengthening nature. This, therefore, is one of their standard *sanitary* measures, while to 7,000 prisoners now in durance in Western National prisons, reading matter of an appropriate nature is constantly distributed. A practice has also been established to search out parties who, by the casualties of war or camp diseases, have become separated from their regiments and scattered through the different hospitals, and to deliver to them letters which would otherwise be sent to the dead-letter office at Washington. Thus communication has been reëstablished where friends have long lost sight of a beloved one, and had despaired of ever hearing from him alive.

A box is now preparing at the dépôt in Bowling Green, which is to await a demand from some appropriate quarter. Several such have just been dispatched to the Burnside Expedition.

The Flag Presentation to the Seward Infantry.

Washington, Monday, March 31.

The following is a copy of the letter of Secretary Seward, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the Seward Infantry:

Washington, March 27.

To Baron Egloffstein, Colonel of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

My Dear Baron: When this ill-starred insurrection arose, I knew instinctively that native Americans, demoralized and led into disloyalty by an undue devotion to Slavery, would invoke the aid of the enemies of human progress throughout the world, for the overthrow of the American Union. The Government determined to oppose that dangerous design by an appeal to the friends of humanity in all lands, in behalf of the National cause, which had thus become their own. The appeal has been successful, and the stability of Republican institutions is thus guaranteed for all time to come.

You were among the first, as you have been the most self-sacrificing in this great work. Surmounting many embarrassments, and overcoming difficulties which others would have shrunk from encountering, you have brought into the field twelve hundred brave, generous and liberty-loving Germans, who have honored me by inserting my name in the legend of the regiment they have formed.

In acknowledgment of their virtue and of the consideration they have shown to myself, I tender to them a stand of colors, which, if I am truly informed, is, in richness and elegance, unequaled in the army.

On the regimental standard, the shield of the State of New-York is impaled with the arms of the Federal Union. This combination expresses the simple political faith which I have always heretofore held, and which I desire to inculcate now, in this hour of our country's trial, namely: The States, as the best guardians of the rights of man, to be preserved in all their Constitutional functions, and the Union as the only safeguard of the country, to be maintained in all its Constitutional authority.

Bear this banner with you in the battle-field. The sentiment it inculcates may not at first disarm faction, but it will, nevertheless, consecrate victory, and make it a blessing equally to those who lose and those who win in this unnatural combat.

I am, dear Baron, faithfully your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following is Baron Egloffstein's reply:

Annapolis, Md., Friday, March, 28, 1862.
On Board the Ericsson,

His Excellency Gov. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States:

Sir: Your Excellency's complimentary and eloquent address, accompanying the presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment, (Seward Infantry, devolves upon me the pleasant duty of acknowledging the high distinction received at your hands. The emblem inscribed on this beautiful standard speaks more to the mind than words can express. Every admirer of the historical progress of civilization will applaud your Excellency's sagacity in pointing out with true statesmanship the main channel for the Ship of State, to reach the harbor of its destination.

The principle so nobly laid down by you has called to arms the masses of the European population on this Continent, answering instinctively to the summons, indorsing your Excellency's policy, which has once more electrified the human family, stimulating to solve the question of Government.

Your Excellency may permit me to say that the soldier, the true officer, is ever ready to obey orders, glorying in the position assigned to him, to discharge whatever duties Government should feel confident to intrust to him.

This presentation of colors furnishes to-day the best proof that our endeavors to win your Excellency's approbation have been appreciated. We feel richly rewarded for our labors. This lofty banner, smiling upon the regiment in its rare beauty, and with so much fascination, will lead the regiment on to obey the command of your Excellency.

With this emblem in our midst, and intrusted to a company of *elites*, consisting of European commissioned officers, we are now prepared to take the field. Your Excellency may kindly accept the heartfelt thanks of your regiment for this beautiful present, and for the expression of confidence in

Your humble servant,
BARON EGLOFFSTEIN,
Colonel Seward Infantry, One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SYBELLE, AND OTHER POEMS. By L. New-York: CARLETON, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-street, (late RUDD & CARLETON.) 1862.

The title to this little volume scarcely prepares the reader for the merit of its contents, nor does the timid, self-distrustful language of its dedication to Prof. LONGFELLOW give any earnest of the power that is latent beneath it. *Sybelle* is a beautiful creation. A young girl, in a seclusion that is almost solitude, pants for the great outer world and its raging conflicts of passion and ambition. She thirsts for activity and fame elsewhere, and filled, as her being is, with every keenest sympathy with all the loveliness and mystery of the universe, this mad dream of a grander life consumes it with unreasonable longings. Raimond, who has tasted all the follies of the outside struggle, and sought repose in the delicious quiet which causes Sybelle to repine, calmly rebukes this discontent.

"O never poet's subtlest art
Could weave you laurels from the air;
Go down into your woman's heart,
And find your own crown jewels there!
Turn from the flowery dim ideal,
And live and sing the present real."

This forms the theme of the poem, and the triumph of the heart becomes the triumph of a life. In the struggle of its love, every glorious attribute of humanity is developed, and the grand moral that nothing in its sphere is insignificant, useless or ignoble, is shown forth.

Pathos and tenderness are the distinctive traits of our new poet, but these are nowhere revealed in excess. They are exquisitely attempered with reason and strength. We will not consent to fall into that commonplace and easy system of literary observation which, at once, detects the resemblance of some poetical predecessor in the efforts of each new aspirant to the honors of the Muses, and coolly assigns the neophyte to classification in some so-called "school" of the inspired;—we are not sufficiently suspicious of genius, nor so much afraid of its universality, nor yet so tired of its endless strivings, that we are inclined to exult at every little failing or foible that may dim its lustre. It is a difficult and a perilous gift, and to criticize it from a cold, worldly point of view, is far easier than to possess or comprehend it. Our author may depart in many places from the strict principles of literary haberdashery. These poems have evidently not been measured with the carpenter's rule, nor made to fit the attenuated limbs of some modern models, but they are fresh, vivid, earnest and true. Stanza after stanza forces from the candid lip the utterance: "There spoke a tender and a noble soul!" Read "The Spirit's Warning," "Life is Real," or "My Morning Dream," for thought, depth of feeling and strength. "My Mary," is as sweet a lyric as the English tongue can boast, and it is no extravagance to say that "Erinna Chained to the Distaff," is worthy of JOHN KEATS, whose name, though "writ in water," is crystalized in English song. There is, in most of L's poems, an excess of sadness; but some of them are as merry as they are sweet. With the following gem from the casket of our unknown friend, we must, for the present, take leave of this charming little contribution to American literature. Our readers may judge whether we have given L. too cordial a welcome:

"I am a king in my own domain,
And my little wife is queen;
And jointly over our realm we reign—
A royal couple, I ween.

Beauty and grace are the robes that flow
From her lily shoulders down;
The gems of truth on her bosom glow,
And love is her golden crown.

But her dainty hands are brown with toil
Her cheeks with the breezes' kiss,
And she works for a tiller of the soil,
As if work for him were bliss.

I am the king, and the tiller, too—
My farm is my proud domain;
And the will to dare, and the strength to do,
Are the sceptres of my reign.

At my touch, the teeming Earth yields up
Her wealth for my feast and store;
The nectar of health brims high my cup,
My measure of bliss runs o'er.

Oh! ne'er was a happier realm, I ween,
Than ours, 'neath the arching sky;
And never a happier king and queen
Than my little wife and I!"

THE KORAN, OR MOHAMMEDAN BIBLE—Translated into English immediately from the Original Arabic. By GEORGE SALE, Gent. To which is prefixed the Life of Mohammed; or, The History of that Doctrine which was Begun, Carried on, and Finally Established by him in Arabia, and which has subjugated a larger portion of the Globe than the Religion of Jesus has set at liberty. One handsome volume, 12mo., in extra cloth binding, 470 pages. Price $1.

What the Holy Gospel is to us, the Koran is to the Moslem "true believer" of the East. His faith tells him that this code of penal and religious law was treasured in the Seventh Heaven, where it has, forever, existed in the original writing of God and his commissioned angels, who have therein set down his Almighty decrees and all the incidents of Eternity for all time past, present and to come. No human pen can imitate its sacred sentences, and its very existence is the grandest miracle of the Omnipotent handiwork. To no meaner agency than that of the Archangel Gabriel could its transmission even to the lower regions of the blest abode be intrusted. By that illustrious high prince the Koran was copied upon tablets and conveyed to the heaven nearest to our poor earth, and thence revealed to Mahomet by the command of Allah. Undoubtedly it is a stupendous monument of human skill and industry, if we are to look upon it as one man's work; and such is the purity and elegance of its language that it is to this day regarded as a model of the true Arabic tongue. Among the many erudite and able writers who have exhausted their powers of research in examining this great work, Professor TAYLER LEWIS, of Union College, is even tolerant of the idea that the Koran may be regarded as one of the apocryphal books of the Bible. Some of its narratives are a curiously close, though transformed, copy of statements contained in the Old Testament, and it has been suggested that its claim to be considered the real creed of Abraham may account for the wonderful tenacity with which it has retained its hold over the minds of so many millions of the human race. Mr. SALE has done well with his translation. The Arabic scholar will find that occasional liberties have been taken with the text, but as these never occur in passages of vital importance, and as they are susceptible of diverse judgment, they only prove our author's care and conscientiousness. This work is to be followed by translations of the *Zend-Avesta* of the Persian Parsees, or Fire-Worshippers; the Hindoo *Veddas*; the Chinese *Book of Kings*, and the Scandinavian *Edda*.

UNDERCURRENTS OF WALL-STREET. A Romance of Business. By RICHARD B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," "Romance of Student Life," etc. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway; 1862. Extra cloth binding. 428 pages, 12mo. Price $1 25.

Mr. KIMBALL's twenty years of professional experience at the Bar have yielded him the material with which his fine genius now illustrates our real life. The success of *St. Leger* at once gave to this author the rank he so undisputedly maintains in our current literature, and it is, perhaps, the highest commendation we can utter, to say that Mr. KIMBALL in *Undercurrents* is as truthful and real as in his former work, while displaying still superior point and force. In this, he surpasses himself in expression. The characteristic basis of *genuineness* remains the same. All the actors in this *Undercurrent* drama have, undoubtedly lived, moved and breathed; many of them can, to-day, look upon their own portraits in this book. How many, indeed, among those who will read it! The moral is a grand one, contradicting the unholy dreams of only half-philosophic writers. Good does really triumph—triumphs in suffering, triumphs in apparent defeat. Wrong fails—must ever fail, even while seeming to win. Heaven and all the angels—every influence and element in nature—the incidents and even the accidents of every hour conspire to ultimately overthrow persistent evil. The tutelary demon of the wrong-doer may, as in the "Strange Story," work seeming successes for his disciple; but every boon of his is, necessarily, a curse. His every flower exhales a poison; his every fruit conceals an asp; his Venus is a Gorgon and a Nemesis, in one, disguised.

UNION SPEECHES, DELIVERED IN ENGLAND DURING THE PRESENT AMERICAN WAR. By GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, of Boston, United States, author of "Young America Abroad," "Young America in Wall-street," "Young America on Slavery," "Spread Eagleism," &c., &c. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. JOHN A. KNIGHT, No. 100 Fleet-street, London. 1862.

Mr. TRAIN has become an American celebrity both at home and abroad, and has pretty thoroughly identified himself with the peculiar, and sometimes even eccentric characteristics which distinguish our cis-Atlantic youth. Not that Mr. TRAIN still lingers in his 'teens, or on the sunny side of thirty, do we employ the juvenile designation, but because "Young America" is a favorite phrase with that gentleman, and, moreover, because he has certainly, on all occasions, manifested the go-ahead, dashing, devil-may-care style and disposition, which are by most foreigners, and a great many of our own people, supposed to place our young folk of both sexes far in advance of other races. Mr. TRAIN, until very lately, has been chiefly known to the world in connection with street railways, which he has been endeavoring, with a certain measure of success, to introduce in London and other English cities. He has been in this work decidedly a "fast" train; and the unsophisticated, sober-sided, commercial Cheerybles of England have contemplated his exploits with commingled wonder and awe. Since the outbreak of the Southern rebellion, Mr. TRAIN's talents have been devoted to the task of sustaining the Union cause in the British Isles; and the present pamphlet, in PETERSON's best style, contains a rare selection of his speeches and letters, put forth on that subject during the past twelvemonth. The proceeds of its sale are to be applied to the benefit of the *London American*—the only American newspaper published beyond the Atlantic. The journal is pledged to the service of the National Flag, and opposition to secessionism, and is conducted with ability by Mr. JOHN ADAMS KNIGHT. Mr. TRAIN's speeches on the American question, on war and cotton, and on the future treatment of rebels, have made a decided sensation wherever read. They are given *verbatim* and entire in this collection, and will furnish the reader with the highest order of excitement producible by *electrical* oratory, doubly powerful in the present case, because the rhetorical Galvani here uses his batteries in the best of services. FREDERICK A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-street, is one of the special agents for the sale of the work in New-York.

A TREATISE ON SOME OF THE INSECTS INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D. A new edition, enlarged and improved, with additions from the author's manuscripts, and original notes. Illustrated by engravings drawn from nature under the supervision of Potessor AGASSIZ. Edited by CHARLES L. FLINT, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS, No. 117 Washington-street. 1862.

This superb volume, apart from its contents, is a triumph of American bookwork. Paper, binding, imprint and illustrations are of the highest order. Upon the appearance of the first edition we had a good deal to say concerning the science and perseverance displayed in the production of the work. We will not, therefore, go further, at present, than to mention that the present edition has been issued in accordance with a resolution of the Massachusetts State Legislature in 1859, and that under a permission conveyed in another resolution of 1861, Mr. FLINT was authorized to use the plates employed for the State edition. In the present compilation, the author's manuscripts have been made to yield a valuable increase of material, and the cuts have all been subjected by Prof. AGASSIZ to the closest comparison with original specimens. Such assistance as that of Dr. JOHN L. LECONTE, of Philadelphia, on the Cleoptera; PHILIP R. UHLER, Esq., of Baltimore, on the Orthoptera and Hermiptera; Dr. JOHN G. MORRIS, of Baltimore, on the Lepidoptera; EDWARD NORTON, Esq., of Farmington, Conn., on the Hymenoptera, and Baron R. OSTEN SACKEN, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, on the Diptera, has been amply applied, and, aided by such artists as the SONRELS in drawings, JOHN H. RICHARD in the engraving and coloring of the steel plates, and HENRY MARSH in wood-cutting, with the benefit of the Cambridge University Press, Mr. FLINT has produced a volume which, in a scientific point of view, has scarcely been equaled for completeness and usefulness in its range in America, and as a specimen of tasteful workmanship, will form a centre-table ornament. The steel and wood engravings, colored and plain, of which there are some hundred, are exquisitely neat and accurate, and the half folio style of the volume exhibits its beautiful paper and typography to the best advantage. A thorough classified index fills the perfection of the work as a practical production.

NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES. By KENNER GARRARD, Captain Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1862.

Here is something new, curious and opportune. We have collected together in the Union army vast masses of men on horses, but, as yet, possess comparatively few battle steeds or riders. Equitation, civil or military—particularly the latter—is an arduous science, and the training of the horse is one of its most difficult departments. Here is an almost royal road made plain for both branches of the study. Capt. GARRARD professes that his first object in the compilation he edits has been to preserve NOLAN's celebrated system, now almost out of print; and his next one, to combine with it the new principles laid down in BAUCHER's *Methode* for the French Cavalry service. Capt. S. E. NOLAN has for years past been *the* authority on Military Equitation in the English army. M. BAUCHER was an innovator and reformer, but NOLAN, after a long investigation of the subject, and visits to the riding-schools of Europe, saw every reason to adopt BAUCHER's system, and did so. To use his own language, he took what he found best in practice, viz.: "From the old system, the principle of first bringing out the horse's action, improving his paces, giving power and freedom to his movements; and from Monsieur BAUCHER's, those lessons which enable us to control that action and thus regulate the horse's paces, and render him handy and obedient." To this treatise, Capt. GARRARD has added a chapter on "Rarey's Method of Taming Horses," and another on "Horse-Shoeing." The work is copiously illustrated with plates designed with skill, by Capt. W. H. BELL, of the Third United States Infantry, and is, in every respect, a treasure to our American cavalry service.

CADET LIFE AT WEST POINT. By an Officer of the United States Army. With a descriptive sketch of West Point, by BENSON J. LOSSING. Boston: published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1 vol., 16mo., pages 367. Elegantly bound and printed, with steel frontispiece, representing the parade ground. Price $1.

This book is invested with a peculiar interest at the present time. It is written by a graduate of West Point, now an officer serving in the National army, and gives an insight into the military discipline and routine of duty at West Point, such as has never previously been brought before the public. Full of personal reminiscences of cadet-life in its social as well as military aspects, it will be hailed by all graduates of West Point as they would greet the familiar face of an old friend; to them the interests, the incidents, and the localities of West Point will, in these animated pages, be brought back with all the freshness of actual presence, while the general reader will be drawn to it by the wide-spread interest attached to this "stronghold of romance, chivalry, and song."

The author's style is lively, animated, and picturesque. He describes everything well. He has also a keen sense of the ludicrous, which finds congenial sphere of exercise in many of the adventures he narrates.

To the officers and soldiers of the army it will be an interesting and fruitful volume; it will while away many an otherwise weary hour, and will be valuable for the practical suggestions pertaining to military life, which it gives. No person having a friend in the army should fail to send him a copy of this work.

LAST POEMS. By ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. With a Memorial by THEODORE TILTON. New-York: Published by JAMES MILLER, (successor to C. S. FRANCIS & Co.,) No. 522 Broadway. 1862. 12mo, cloth, blue and gold.

This beautiful little volume is uniform with the three already published, as a series, by the same firm, and completes the issue of Mrs. BROWNING's Poems. Most of its contents were left in MSS. at the time of the death of their lamented author—others had, during the later days of her life, been contributed to the *Cornhill Magazine* and the *Independent* of this City. The present collection is published simultaneously in London and New-York, Mr. JAMES MILLER having, for a liberal consideration, as Mr. ROBERT BROWNING states, in a prefatory certificate, secured the copyright in America.

The value of Mrs. BROWNING in the realms of Poesy is too well ascertained, and her fame rests upon a pedestal too lofty to require fresh words of eulogy from us, but we cannot refrain from once more paying brief tribute to genius so pure, so kind, so true in all its utterances, as that which has made the career of Mrs. BROWNING a gift to our civilization as well as to our literature. With her, poetry and poetic success were not aims, but means. She had glorious thoughts to utter, beneficent deeds to do in behalf of humanity, and as this useful and beautiful life began to stir within her, seeking outward expression, she "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came." In the "Memorial," which Mr. TILTON has executed with rare taste and feeling, on every page disclosing the admiration and affection awakened by his theme, these words, truthful as they are profound, occur: "True poets are lovers of the poor; they are knight-errants of the down-trodden. They catch their fire from the Apostle: 'Who is offended and I burn not?' Nor are they respecters of persons. They cannot narrow themselves to classes. They cross palms with the brotherhood of men." Mrs. BROWNING was a living illustration of this wise and righteous proposition. The present sheaf of her latest harvest glows with all the ripeness of this truth. Her "Song for the Ragged Schools" is an epic of Poverty—its squalor and its greatness; it murmurs and pleads, like prayer, in lowly places, and bursts forth, at times, with Sinaic thunders of protest and denunciation. "The Forced Recruit" is a terrible and beautiful rebuke of tyranny and war-hunger, and in it the powerlessness of mere brute force over the eternal work of justice is thrown forward in a word-picture of wonderful relief. "Garibaldi," and "A View Across the Roman Campagna," alone form an acquisition to the language we speak, and the entire collection is a chaplet of *immortelles* fit for a head that wore through life a poet's crown. The exquisite gems that compose it have lost nothing by the felicitous setting which the Memorial has given them.

PHŒNIXIANA, OR SKETCHES AND BURLESQUES. By JOHN PHŒNIX. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, 1862. Dedicated to Dr. CHARLES M. HITCHCOCK, San Francisco. Twelfth edition.

Americans, from Labrador to Cape Horn, on shipboard or on solid land, have roared over the oddities of this Alta Californian quiz. John Phœnix is not a humorist of the Hood or Hook order. He is very plain-spoken, copies nothing from other people, and merely ripples the surface of things with rings of laughter. John looks out on the world through windows that have "bubbles in the glass." These indeed distort every object, but into only funny shapes. There is no sourness, ill-humor or vindictiveness anywhere. One great charm about *Phœnixiana* is the fact that it gives us a mirthful collection of life-pictures from our new States on the far Pacific, and shows us, through a medium quaint and *bizarre* indeed, yet most oddly serviceable, that we are one people. Wherever the genuine Yankees go, "*cœlum non animam mutantur.*" We contemplate the peculiarities of our young kinsmen in the farthest West through Phœnix' spectacles of easy satire, much as our transatlantic cousins may have looked upon our own shortcomings through the mingled haze and sparkle of the intervening deep.

THE WINTER SCHOOL; OR, THE BOYS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST ONE OF THEIR WORST ENEMIES. By Mrs. H. E. BROWN. Published by the American Tract Society, No. 28 Cornhill, Boston.

We congratulate the Tract Society upon the scope and aim of this very neat and useful little production, and hope it may have the widest possible circulation among our American boys. In an amusing and entertaining manner it makes war upon the "filthy weed" tobacco, which, raised in the first place by the forced sweat of bondaged millions, brings countless ills to millions more. Adults who think it no harm to stifle their neighbors with the fumes of

"The bogus Havana,
Detested cigar,"

which, after having dirtied and deformed their own mouths, palates and lungs, passes thence, in volumes of minute particles, to defile the organs, clothing, books, furniture, nay, very hair and skin, of the defenceless but writhing victims whom business or necessity compels to remain in their vicinity, might take a wholesome hint from this child's book. We commend it especially to those *gentlemen!* who loll along Broadway, puffing their disgusting compound emanations of bad breath and vile cabbage-leaf into the faces of delicate women, since public opinion has not yet reached the point which would permit the peremptory abatement of this grievous nuisance.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS; Its Causes and Prevention. By Drs. LIGHTHILL. Edited by E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, M. D., with Illustrations. Dedicated to J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D., Surgeon-in-Chief to the New-York State Hospital, and Professor of Clinical Surgery to the New-York Medical College. CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway.

This is a brief, but comprehensive and complete treatise on the anatomy and physiology of the ear, with a thorough examination of all the known diseases to which that inestimably precious organ is subject. The causes of deafness and the means of preventing it are minutely set forth, with great ability and research. Not the least valuable portion of the little work is its closing chapter on deaf-mutes, or dumbness connected with deafness. During these days of military reverberation, of mammoth cannon, shells and mortars, this work will be acceptable, not only because it teaches the cure, but the manner of avoiding one of the saddest misfortunes that occur to the physical man. Spiritual deafness has, perhaps, been a boon for some time past, but in the every-day working world, "He that hath ears let him hear."

BAPTISM, THE COVENANT AND THE FAMILY. By Rev. PHILIPPE WOLFF, late of Geneva, Switzerland. Translated freely from the French, by the author. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS, 117 Washington-street. 1862.

This is a substantial work in reference to the tenets and practice of a large and influential body of Christians, whose growth has excited much attention of late, in both Europe and America. The author has indulged, to some extent, in polemical inquiry, and his production will, as he frankly predicts, awaken some discussion. He has, more than once, thrust his arm into what SPURGEON calls "a hornet's nest," and may expect loud beatings of the drum ecclesiastic, as the champions of old usage or modern innovation are mustered against him. CROSBY & NICHOLS have given Dr. WOLFF the benefit of handsome typography, binding and arrangement, and offer this book at a moderate price, to the mass of laymen, as well as clergymen, who will find no difficulty in perusing its plain, unaffected chapters.

CAN WRONG BE RIGHT. By Mrs. S. C. HALL. Complete. Boston: Published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, No. 143 Washington-street. 1862. Paper covers. Handsomely printed. pp. 142. Price 30 cents.

Mrs. HALL has here given us a tale of deep interest, told with earnest power, and clothed in language so eloquent that it conveys the impression that the narrative is a history of real life. "Mildred Kennett, the schoolmaster's daughter," is the heroine of the story, and is a fresh and bright creation. Her orphanage, her trials, wrongs and ultimate spiritual triumphs, are recited in autobiographical narrative with a force and picturesqueness of effect which, while preserving all the healthiness of Mrs. HALL, continually remind us of the sombre power of CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON. By NORMAN MACLEOD. Complete. Boston: Published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, No. 143 Washington-street, 1862; 130 pp., clear. full print, paper covers; price 30 cents.

This is a beautiful story of humble life. "Old Ned Fleming," the Lieutenant, and his son, the gallant, glorious "Neddy," are the chief actors in a succession of pleasing pictures of seafaring adventure and home meetings and partings in one of the old maritime ports of Scotland. There is no attempt at "fine writing" anywhere in Mr. MACLEOD's productions, but there is a gentle, Christian spirit, a quiet depth of feeling, and a simple, touching truth to nature in all he writes, that wins esteem far more than all the tinsel phrases in the world. *The Old Lieutenant* is a fair success.

GUNSHOT FRACTURES. By Dr. LOUIS STROMEYER. Resection in Gunshot Injuries. By Dr. FRIEDRICH ESMARCH. Translated by L. F. STATHAM. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1862.

This is a most timely and valuable addition o our stock of Military Surgery, prepared by pens as eminent in the literary as their saws and forceps have been in the practical service of this profession. Mr. STATHAM, too, has well performed his part in the translation. The treatises here embodied comprise a large range of experience in European practice, and give a compendious *examen* of the whole theory of gunshot injuries in every part of the human system and their treatment, from infliction to cure. The names of STROMEYER and ESMARCH are heralding enough for a work that must become a favorite manual in our army practice.

TRIAL OF CHARLES M. JEFFERDS FOR MURDER, at New-York, December, 1861. CHARLES E. WILBOUR, Reporter. New-York: ROSS & TOUSEY, Publishers, No. 121 Nassau-street, 1862.

A complete and thoroughly well arranged report of one of the most interesting trials that has ever illustrated the annals of crime. The whole narrative of the Jefferds tragedy ranks it among the darkest of the *causes celebres*, and Mr. WILBOUR has done it justice, which is saying a very great deal. ROSS & TOUSEY have given the public a specimen of handsome binding and clear print on good paper, that will be a great facility to the multitude of readers.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF CHANTICLEER. An interesting Story in verse for Children. From the German. By Mrs. LOUISE POLLOCK. With eight Illustrations. Boston: A. WILLIAMS & Co. 1862.

This is another of those tasteful little juvenile story books, with which Messrs. WILLIAMS & Co., assisted by conscientious translators, teach the young idea how to crow, if not to shoot

THE MAGAZINES.

The American Theological Review. Edited by the Rev. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York; aided by Rev. Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., and a large number of able contributors. For April, 1862. New-York: W. H. BIDWELL, No. 5 Beekman-street. J. E. TILTON & Co., No. 161 Washington-street, Boston. SMITH, ENGLISH & Co., No. 23 North Twenty-sixth-street, Philadelphia. TRUBNER & Co., No. 60 Paternoster-row, London. OGLE & MURRAY, No. 49 South Bridge street, Edinburgh.

Among the periodicals of the day, not entirely devoted to the lighter efforts of literature, the *American Theological Review*, although but two years in existence, has already risen to a most eminent rank. Applied, as its prospectus promised, to theology, practical religion, philosophy, science and general literature, it has well redeemed the pledges of its originators, and furnished to the ministers and churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies, which "accept the shorter catechism as an expression of their theological views," a substantial and acceptable pabulum, especially adapted to their wants. At the same time, to the solid thinker of every class and creed—in the sound Christian spirit of its articles, treating of every subject that bears upon the evidences and authority of our common faith—it offers the most valuable food for thought. A glance at the table of contents presented in this April number will convince the reader that the materials of the *Review* are not, by any means, of that dry and heavy character which so often deters the most anxious inquirer after truth from the perusal of theological works.

Article 1, by LAURENS P. HICKOK, D.D., is entitled "Modern Philosophy Pantheistic;" the second, upon "Religious Instruction in Colleges," by Rev. D. R. GOODWIN, D.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, merits the attention of every citizen; "Swedenborg's Theory of the Divine Human" is an elaborate disquisition on an abstruse but most attractive theological and philosophical topic, by Prof. E. A. LAWRENCE, D. D.; "The Homeric Doctrine of Sin," by Prof. N. S. TYLER, D. D., of Amherst; "The Perpetual Observance of the Sabbath," by Prof. EGBERT C. SMYTH, of Bowdoin College; "The Origin of Idolatry, and the Roman Question," with a review of PASSAGLIA, GUIZOT, and DOELLINGER's writings on that great theme, are quite as remarkable for their polished and easy style, as for their erudite research. The writers have striven to be plain and comprehensible, and their gems of learning shine, therefore, the more conspicuously where entanglements of phraseology would have obscured them, as cobwebs dim even diamonds. The Theological and Literary Intelligence, the Critical Notices, and the Statistics and Church News are very thorough and valuable.

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Science and Art. April, 1862. W. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprietor, New-York, No. 5 Beekman-street.

This very handsome number of a popular collection of the cream of periodical literature is, in all respects, the most desirable we have seen for a year or more. Indeed, we cannot, at this moment, recall to mind any former issue that was equally varied and complete. It contains no less than twenty-three articles and compilations, historical, philosophic, descriptive, religious, poetical, artistic and literary, selected from the very best of the British magazines and reviews.

"The Physical Philosophy of the Ancients," from the London *Review*, unlocks the hidden stores of by-gone learning with a golden key; the paper from the *North British Review* on "Spain in its Present Aspects" is an article of rare interest at this moment; "The Contest in America," by JOHN STUART MILLS, from *Fraser's Magazine*, is one of the best essays yet written on the subject; "The Lady of Garaye," a poem by Hon. Mrs. NORTON, possesses a charming and touching attraction; "The Lapidaries of the Ural" is a casket of gems most curiously wrought, and the "Leaf from the Secret History of Russia," from *Titan*, the organ of HERZEN, the Muscovite exile, whose book on CATHERINE II. it reviews, will yield a new sensation to the most *blasé* historical peripatetic. Yet, these are but a choice of many papers equally good. They are accompanied by a well compiled Literary Miscellany. The last number of the *Eclectic* was frontispieced with a fine steel engraving of the reigning King of Prussia; the present one has a uniform portrait of his Queen, the lovely MARIE LOUISE, whose graces as a lady rival her dignity as a Princess. The excellent print and paper, and neat exterior of the *Eclectic*, united to the superiority of its selections, bid well to give it a circulation far wider than that of any publication of the same character in either England or America.

The twelve monthly numbers comprise *three volumes of six hundred pages each*, with titles, indexes and embellishments, for $5. The April number gives the index and title-page of the first quarterly volume for the present year.

The Knickerbocker, for April. J. R. GILMORE, No. 532 Broadway. It is superfluous to say much about an institution as well known in Manhattan as her City Hall. It is not long since we thought that our "friend of many a year" was growing drowsy or indolent, from lapse of time. He dwindled from his fair proportions somewhat, and maundered in his cups. But HOMER sometimes nods and Wall-street has been known to haggle about payment; yet each rules in the customary realm to this very hour. Approaching April brings us back pleasant Knickerbocker days. Our learned and yet waggish neighbor glides, this season, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," as he was wont to do in better times of general peace and brotherhood. The table of contents will satisfy any one that, to be truly merry in these troublous times, he must turn to the "Old Knick."

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

Good Intentions—No Telegrams—The Weather—Results of the Deluge—Incidents—McKean Buchanan's Experiences—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 10, 1862.

I was going to do great things last steamer in the way of a letter to the TIMES, but somehow I didn't; *Tempus* does *fugit* so fast, and procrastination is such a vilainous thief, that I have it on my conscience yet—that is, the letter I was *going* to write.

The streets of a certain place way down South are, they say, paved entirely with just such good intentions. I don't know how the people found it out who say so, and have not seen the "reliable gentleman" just from the seat of war who makes the statement, so, we will take it with the grain of salt. I met your other correspondent, "Glaucus," and supposing, of course, that *he* was keeping the TIMES' readers "posted," I confessed my short-comings, and closed with the remark: "It don't make any difference, as you are attending to their case." To which he replied: "Hav'n't written a line in two months—too much to do—consoled myself with the idea that *you* were doing it brown." So, like the two Irishmen, who discovered that it wasn't either of them, we both resolved to Obadiah Oldbuck and do better, and behold the fruits of repentance.

A friend writes that his wife is going into a "decline and settled melancholy" because I have slacked off on correspondence to the TIMES. I know the effect of disappointment on the fair sex—they take to cats, snuff, or photographic albums, and run mad on Brigadier-Generals—the effect, under any phase, is grievous to the proprietor of the crinoline, and drives him to clubs, "melojums," subterranean concerts, late hours, and he comes home smelling strongly of malt and bad cigar smoke. The friend in question is worth saving, and it is my duty to do it, and hereafter the Madam shall be kept posted on all matters of interest hereabouts. So let her revive.

We are, just at these presents, enjoying the luxury of a broken wire, and have had no news from the various seats of war for a week. (We hope the war, with so many seats, will not consider it necessary to sit down, even before a beleaguered city.) We cry for news, like children for lozenges, and its very provoking to get about half a message and then have to wait ten days for the balance; for instance, I received this much of one the other day: "Can you"—and there it ended—the confounded wire broke, and the other end of the sentence flew back to the other end of the string, I presume. Now what a blessed and delightful state of doubt and uncertainty it leaves one in—what conjecture as to the inquiry. How do I know it was not from the Chief of the Nation, about to ask me if I couldn't "come on" and assist him in the management thereof? Perhaps some man wanted to leave me some money, and wished first to make the inquiry whether I felt myself equal to the task of spending it. He may die and leave it to some one else on the spot before I can answer. If it was a message inquiring how my finances were, and the reading of it was, "Can you lend me ten dollars," I can save further trouble and expense and answer at once, "I cannot." Premising that such will turn out to be the nature of the dispatch, when it comes, I don't know that I *am* so anxious about receiving it.

I wish, as one of a distant community, to protest against the sending of war items over the wires to the "Associated Press" here, stern foremost, and entreat that the reporters will send us their "doubts" first, and assort their suppositions from facts. For instance, we get an item: "Gen. Swilager has just defeated Gen. Brown, with a loss of five hundred?" Query—Who lost the five hundred? Who was Swilager, and who is Brown? Next day—item: "The defeat and battle mentioned yesterday was premature. A skirmishing party met the enemy at the Four Dogs Cross-tails, and after a severe contest hit one rebel in the saddle and captured a brindle cow. Our loss, a yard and a quarter of Capt. ——'s coat-tail." And thus are our great hopes and expectations raised and lowered. We get the skeleton items of a great battle wherein our side is victorious, and off we go in a fit of patriotism, to JONES', or BARRY'S, & PATTEN'S—conduct ourselves in an unbecoming and boisterous manner, spend our money for Union drinks, take the oath a dozen times in an hour, go home very jolly, get up next morning with a "blawsted" headache—but with the consolation that it was earned in a good cause, pick up the paper and read a flat contradiction of the whole affair. It is not calculated to gain one a reputation for amiability that day. Sorry am I to be obliged to say it, but the old wires have got so low down in the scale of morals, and at such a low ebb for truth and veracity, that the company at this end are actually taking them down, and supplying their places with bran-new wire, that has never "associated" with the Press, and we are hopeful of a better state of affairs in future.

It seems to me sometimes as if newspapers were given to lying, and I *did* say, the other day, that it was an arranged plan that the *Evening Bulletin* should publish sensation telegrams in the evening and the *Alta* should contradict them in the morning, thus eking out a short supply of news. I say, I did say this, but I will take it back if that scamp of an agent of the "Associated Press" that never associates—see each other—first will only send us some re-li-able news by way of a change, from Chi-caggi or elsewhere, wherever he locates. We are hoaxed to death, and our constitutions are suffering under the pressure of unjustifiable sprees by the results and expenditures of coin to the benefit of JONES and BARRY & PATTEN solely, and general damage of our reputations for propriety and sobriety.

We have had a week or two of very respectable weather and I hear that Sacramento begins to show a little above water, the tops of many houses are out, and a chicken that had escaped the flood was seen sunning itself on a roof, but by its ragged appearance giving evidence of fowl play. *Our* streets are dry and dusty, or have been for a few days; it threatens rain now; however, a little won't hurt us; we can always keep *our* heads above water. There was a period of general gloom, (not a Brigadier-General,) and everybody said we are ruined; gone to the what's-his-name. A few days sunshine and pleasant weather has changed things; long faces have shortened up, and people say as old Capt. Noah did, "that it was not much of a shower after all." Some millions were lost, but what's that in a country like this, where there's plenty more where that came from, and you have only to scratch a little for it. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good; the torrents in the mountains have washed out more gold than the miners could have "sluiced" out in two years; it has been a grand hydraulic experiment which will result to the profit of all. Of course some houses were washed away, and the sluice-boxes, flumes, and expensive works were all swept endwise and carried off, but the same freshets turned over the beds of the rivers and brought to light gold enough to pay the damages; in fact, the inundations, storms, freshets and floods have had the effect to stir up things generally, and "turn hover, plaze," has been the word, and no down-east "flap-jack" was ever more thoroughly turned over or done browner. But its all coming round right; the increased quantity of gold that will be taken out the coming Summer will foot the bill and make everybody glad and saucy again. Some funny incidents occurred during the flood, up about Sacramento. Everybody knows MCKEAN BUCHANAN, the tragedian, who can chew more "soap" than FORREST, even, and being fully his equal, physically, can tear things generally; in fact, I think he can outroar friend FORREST—he's a "tearer" when he gets his blood up, which takes place when the pit and gallery begin to "hi, hi." Well, BUCHANAN, as we call him, had been "up country" doing "Metamora." "Richard No. 3," and other original plays for the "honest miners," and was coming down,—got overhauled by the flood at some little town, which, beginning to leave by installments, as the water rose, BUCK concluded to leave himself—so chartered a boat, and with a Jew, a stray contraband, and an Irishman and his own agent, set sail for Sacramento. They got along very well for a time, but finally got caught among the tree-tops and brush, and capsized. It was every fellow for himself, and Tragedy took to a tall buttonwood. The darkee continued on with the boat bottom up (the boat.) The Jew followed BUCHANAN in his lofty flight. Once safely ensconced they began to look about them for aid, but none came, and it was not until they had been "tree'd" eighteen hours that they were seen and rescued by a descending steamboat, which "rounded to" on seeing a strange-looking figure in the top of the tree shouting out and gyrating at a great rate. BUCHANAN's appearance was a little strange, as in escaping from the sinking boat he had seized upon the first articles of his wardrobe handiest, and had clambered up the tree with a Roman helmet on his head, a sword in his waistband, and the ermine robe of Richard the Third, floating from his shoulders.

They say MAC made a splendid appearance as he, true to instinct and habit, stood forth with one foot on a projecting limb, sword in hand, helmet on his head, and the regal toga floating majestically from his shoulders, and in true tragedy attitude—the ruling passion strong even in a tree-top. When recognized, some of the fellows, who were dry and very comfortable aboard the steamer, wanted MAC to give them a touch of "Richard" before coming down; but MAC was cold, and his teeth were chattering, and he couldn't do it justice, and to their polite request he said he "would see them" &c., &c. SHAKESPEARE, slightly modified to suit circumstances, would have been very appropriate: A steamboat! a steamboat! my kingdom for a steamboat! Poor MAC has "taken water" several times, but never before under such circumstances. He had his ardor dampened and lost his wardrobe, with exception of the magnificence before mentioned, in which he descended to the level of the river and common people.

A friend who was likewise treed about the same time, in another place, spied a Chinaman on a log, coming down, and as he swept by, hailed him: "Hallo, John, (all Chinamen are called John here,) where are you bound?" To which John replied: "No shabee, no shabee," (Chinese-English for who sauves, or, who knows,) and John floated on his voyage, to China or elsewhere, according to circumstances.

We see by the papers that the good people of Gotham are considerably exercised on the subject of "melojums," and basement concerts, and appear to feel very wolfish about it, because they can't get the Legislature to "pass a bill." Of course, the Legislature won't do it. Can't see it—never can. Morals are out of their line—have none. We have the same kind of a Legislature in session here now, and they don't even pretend to have any morals to speak of; that is, the morals they have are better not spoken of. We have "melojums" too, lots of 'em, and nobody cares "shucks" about them, and nobody worries themselves. There are fifty of them running, all sorts and kinds, and for all sorts and kinds of people, from those two much-abused classes, "Jack" and the "honest miner," from whom may the Lord deliver me, for no greater scamp exists than your honest miner, who believes in knocking the heads off any man having a better "claim" than he has (not to the head but the ground.) We have "melojums" for the "first families," and I go myself sometimes to hear BISCACCIANTI warble, while I drink my lager, and I see a great many respectable heads of families, and some of them rather grey, at that. Everybody (without their wives) goes, and I feel obliged, in the fulfillment of my duty as "itemizer" for the TIMES, to go and keep an eye over the morals of the young chaps of fifty and sixty, who most do congregate there. At the present time, there is a great scarcity of good-looking young ladies, to officiate both on the stage and on the floor of the house as ministering angels. It would surprise our grandmothers to see the money the ladies of the melojum profession make. A hundred dollars a week is nothing for a good-looking feminine who can sing, or point out the celestial bodies with her toe. Good looks, however, are essential.

So great has the rage for this species of amusement become, that TOM MCGUIRE is going to convert his Opera House into a grand affair, and open with all sorts of attractions in that line. I noticed his decorations were surmounted with an "emblem," and the motto, "mirth and melody," illustrated by the figure of a rather clumsily-built female in brief crinoline and flesh-colored "tights," standing on one foot, like a goose of a cold morning, and the other poised in the air as an indicator, or finger-post, pointing to a bust of that gay old buffer, SHAKESPEARE, who seems to be winking at her ladyship; while the respectable and venerable Father of his Country looks on from an opposite niche, with an expression of great apparent disgust, but at the same time seems to take great interest in the proceedings.

The *great* want of this community just now is an opera troupe—a regular opera company. We have two fine theatres, the American and the Metropolitan, either admirably adapted, and can be rented at reasonable rates. A good company would make money. SQUIRES and ESCOTT had a run of six months, and from first to last filled the house. They went off to Australia and made more money there, and we heard of them the other day, laying off in good style, enjoying the sweet repose that follows a successful season. They won't come back very soon, doing very well there, and the field is open, and a company economically managed, could make money. They could fill the house three or four nights a week for the next year. The public taste for opera improved while Squires and Escott were here, and they paved the way for a successful season for a good opera company. Won't somebody try it? But, harkee, no "shysters" or broken down old gals, that won't do for the Academy. We know a good-looking woman by sight, and there are people here who know what good singing is, and any second-rate fry won't do. We pay our money and want its value. Don't bring out anything that won't pass at the Academy, or it will be a failure. A star *danseuse* wouldn't be a bad auxiliary—something "stunning"—*a la* De Soto, as she used to was. It will pay, for just about these days we are all run out of talent. Nobody here, except Miss Lizzie Parker, that pretends to sing. She is a late arrival, all the way from the "hub of the universe," Bosting, and like everything from that high-toned moral city, where the wickedness is done on the sly—is something worthy of notice. My friend, Joe Lawrence, who edits the *Weekly Golden Era*, (the honest miners' paper,) seraphic Joe, as a young lady said of him one evening at a Firemen's ball, when [illegible] Joe had his good clothes on and his [illegible] "[illegible]nar" all done up in fine style—Joe says of Miss Parker that she is the reigning lyric queen, and that Mrs. Leighton, who co-opera-tes with her, is the Thalia and comic muse of California. If he had said comic a-muse, he would have hit it, for she is wonderfully conducive to a good laugh. Of Miss Parker's merits as a singer I shall not give an opinion until I see her in "Trovatore," one act of which she will give in connection with Madam Schwebeele, and the same old standy-by lager-bier chorus that has stood by us this many a year. I say lager-bier chorus, because they and them are of that nationality. Send along the true blues—the genuine article (of operatics, not lager-bier)—and we will "do them proud."

Rev. Starr King is going to lecture on the rebellion, and quote Milton's *Paradise Lost* on the occasion, in support thereof—that is, not in support of the rebellion, but his argument. I am not sure but what he had better call it a lecture on "Paradise Lost," for if the Southern institution is, or was, one-half the thing we read of, (which *I* never could see,) it is a Paradise they are in a fair way of losing right speedily, and their fate is foreshadowed by that of the faction of which the blind poet wrote. Mr. King lectures for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum on this occasion, and Mr. King does a great many other things in that way which don't find their way into the papers; his example might better be followed by some of the brethren who spend their time in wrangling about his "creed." No man does more in the way of charities or is more deserving of credit for good deeds than Mr. King, if he does laugh once in a while in a jolly way, like any other man with a clear conscience.

Are there any nice young men coming out here who don't belong to the Seventh Regiment? Thus far there has not been an importation from Gotham, in big breeches and a "blawsted" English hat, that did not claim to be one of that famous corps of heroes, and they turn up their noses, of course, at our city troops, and smile superciliously, and look wondrous knowing, and no doubt feel perfectly competent to advise Gen. McClellan how the war should be concocted.

The clipper-ship *Polynesia* took fire, or was set on fire by the crew, and burned up, or rather down, without any proper steps being taken to put her out. I don't say it was really the case, but it looked as if they were not very anxious to save her. She was undoubtedly fully insured, but as nobody suffered but my natural enemies, the insurance offices, I don't feel very bad about it. I have an old grudge against insurance companies in Wall-street. They did me very brown once.

All the old steamers are being bought up and sent to China. The tug *Martin White*, steamers *Cortez* and *Columbia*, have been sold for this purpose, and are fitting out and will sail in a few days. Mr. Pruyn, Minister to Japan, and suite, sail to-morrow in a clipper-ship; also, Consuls Rice and Fisher, bound to Kanagawa and Hakodadi.

Mining stocks are looking up. Ophir is in demand at $1,200 per foot. The Company is out of debt, and will pay large dividends from this time out. It is a very rich mine. Half a ton of gold and silver was received last week from the Washoe mines, and the receipts will continue to increase as the season advances.

Our sidewalks are being widened eight feet, in consequence of the expansion of crinoline. Real estate is going up, and things look very promising, and we are feeling very comfortable generally. California is all right, and is bound to make a noise in the world, croakers to the contrary notwithstanding; and so mote it be.

PODGERS.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Improved Accommodations for Emigrants—Economical Results of Home Supplies Over Outside Contracts—Dairy—New Lunatic Quarters, &c., &c.

During the past year, Ward's Island has undergone a much-needed sanitary improvement, and, directed by the present administration of Mr. Fagan, its internal economy has exhibited marked financial results. The drainage of sixteen acres of miasmatic swamp land, and clearing away of useless thickets, has enhanced the value of the property, while it has removed a long standing nuisance. A productive addition is thus made to a farm, of some sixty-five acres in extent, which affords the main supply of edibles for the sojourning emigrants. It is estimated that $5,880 are by this means saved to the treasury yearly. In connection with the farm is another acceptable and highly sanitary feature, the Dairy, the establishment of which has heretofore been unsuccessfully attempted, but now is a permanent arrangement, to which the physicians attribute the decrease in mortality among children of tender years. Including the expense of purchasing cows, the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars has, during this, its first year, attested its economy over the contract provision of former years. Sheds and appropriate space are allotted the cows, and they are kept in a healthy condition. Fifteen acres of the Island are appropriated to grass land, and nobly grown Southdown sheep reposed their wealth of wool and flesh upon the rolling mounds.

The emigration of the past year has greatly fallen off in consequence of the disturbed state of our country, in which the yearning emigrant traced small promise of the proverbially kind welcome. Thus we find, by 358 sailing vessels and 95 steamers, a total arrival of 68,311 passengers at Castle Garden. Thence they are conveyed to Ward's Island, except in cases where families desiring further transport into the interior are assisted so to do, by pledge of a portion of goods which they are able to do without for a time, and which is immediately forwarded to them upon receipt of the sum advanced. Sometimes this redemption fee never comes, and then, after many a long day, a strange, sad sight is to be met, when the sale commences in the baggage-room, and the "chest" is opened, the sacred household remnants quickly grasped by the irreverent hand of the auctioneer, and upheld for "bids," comes the treasured keepsake, or memento of happy days passed with loved ones "at home in Ireland," or by the peaceful hearths of the Fatherland. Again the thrifty "family man," though just congratulating himself upon being fairly landed, is unexpectedly "put about," and finds himself more thoroughly "at sea" than ever, with the confusion consequent upon the purchase of a "bogus ticket" for the inland fragment of his journey; and after all the hurry, and worry, and perspiration, of getting the wife and children prepared for immediate transfer to train or steamboat, is grimly informed that his ticket "ain't worth a cent;" in other significance, that he may "fork over" his scant remaining funds, or wait for the train that will be along by the time the fraudulent parties could be detected, and redress procured. This redress has, through the aid of the British Consul, been obtained to the amount of nearly five hundred dollars during the last year, all referable to imposition practiced in London and Liverpool. Agents of the Emigration Society of this port are located in various parts of the country to procure employment for such as are reliable, and, after a brief sojourn upon Ward's Island, their capabilities being tested, they are transferred to homes in the interior counties. No less than six thousand and twenty-three employes have within the last year been thus provided for in this and other States. The sick, the aged and infirm, the destitute, the helpless children, and travel-exhausted foreigner are at once packed off by steamboat from their landing at Castle Garden, to the hospitals and Refuge of Ward's Island, where they may remain till the way opens for their useful participation as citizens of their adopted country, or till health and strength recuperate their energies, and they are allowed a pass from the Superintendent, which admits them as candidates for position in our great marts of trade. Sometimes the parents go forth together, leaving the children in charge upon the Island, but generally the father goes alone, leaving the anxious wife to tend the little brood, "all broken up," as she feels to be, without "a place of her own to mind them as she should." Some feel thus, but many are indifferent, and prefer indolence to the healthful stimulus of self-support; but the stout heart is full of trust and battles determinedly for days 'mid stranger faces and unfamiliar customs, feeling only that it is God's land still, though foreign to his feet, and somewhere in its limitless refuge must be found a shelter where he may keep his little family together by honest labor. Such a father sat upon a camp-stool aloof from the crowd of newly-arrived emigrants, gathered in one of the large community rooms upon the Island. His person was fairly beset by four rosy Scotch bairns, while the wife stood off a little and looked with great sad eyes inquiringly into his face, or wished to, rather,—for the jaunty Scotch cap was all that showed of his head resting between the plump shoulder and cheek of the babe upon his knee. He had just returned from a long, weary search for employment, and had just succeeded in securing a nest for his brood, for he never could have brought them disappointment. The reaction from the anxious strain now held him a moment weak as his "bonnie bairns," but he lifted his honest face again, and made them joyous with good news.

In case of inability to procure employment, emigrants are allowed a home upon the Island for five years, at the expiration of which time their citizenship is established, and they no longer claim the protection here tendered. All personal effects, except religious *souvenirs*, are given up to the Superintendent, who gives the owner a receipt, which is guarantee for their safe keeping and return at the time of leaving.

The able-bodied man is placed at work upon the farm, or in whatever capacity his labor is best available. A tailor, blacksmith, carpenter and shoe-shop offer employment to those of the trade, although no contract work is done and the resources of the shops are limited to the necessary repairing upon the premises. The healthy women, unincumbered with infants, are employed in the several departments of the wash-house, (the operations of which are very extensive,) the sewing-room, general house cleaning, &c., &c., and the sick are placed in hospital wards, indicated by their peculiar type of disease. A word regarding these hospital buildings is very essential, more especially as our cousins over the water are suggesting the plan of them, (a purely Yankee invention,) as a "*big*" idea of *their own*.

The insulated buildings, or, as the "Royal Sanitary Commission of Great Britain" say it, the "Pavilion Plan," which confines each class of disease to a separate building, consisting often of only one, and never more than two stories, provides for the distinction of nationalities as well. Thus we find all Germans together, presided over by a German nurse, or "orderly," as the *men* are called; Irish, English, French, &c., the same, so that no confusion of tongue occurs, and much genial sympathy is engendered by affiliation of a kindred people.

The *ventilation* of these buildings is their triumphant singularity, and, properly arranged, completely ignores contagion. Here we have a long continuous saloon, with beds arranged on either side, usually from thirty-five to forty in number, the windows placed at every few feet along its entire length and across the ends, admitting of every possible modification of draft. Besides this, the foundation of each structure is a succession of arches above ground, which not only prevents dampness from that quarter, but admits of the freest circulation of air, and is a particularly cool and seductive place for convalescing patients to lounge in the heat of Summer, although not just the locality for shade that a physician would prescribe. Speaking of Summer and cooling resources, a plentiful supply of ice is procurable for the use of the hospitals from the reservoir upon the island, which is fed with Croton water by means of pipes laid under Long Island Sound.

In the female department of these isolated wards are to be seen some beautiful specimens of fancy work, done by patients who are able to use their eyes and hands, and thus, by the kindness of the nurse who provides the material of some inexpensive quality, they are kept from brooding in indolence upon their lot. In one of the wards (German) were displayed richly-wrought bed-covers, and though knit of the common tidy cotton, would lend an elegant effect to any couch. In lying-in ward No. 23 presides a nurse who is recognized as a *host in herself*, and who has held the same position for ten years. So *au fait* is she in matters of deliverance, that the resident physician who retires mentally resigned to a probable breaking in upon his midnight slumbers by a demand for his services at No. 23, is not unfrequently taken aback in the course of his morning rounds in that locality, to have presented for his admiration a *very minute* and sprightly addition to his flock, and himself none the worse for broken rest.

The wretched sheds which formerly served as pens, rather than accommodations, for the insane, have been superseded by a commodious brick building, to which is attached a large yard for exercising, with every privilege of fresh air and water. A high fence surmounted with bristling nails incloses this department, and beyond this mysterious barrier visitors do not care to penetrate, unless, indeed, a sense of duty or humanity impels them. The dignified dame who presides here as Matron seems, together with her assistants, kindly considerate of her charge, and one sees none of the repulsive paraphernalia of ancient mad-houses. The "gloves" and "foot-strap" alone are here to remind one that fists and feet impatient of control need strange subduing. The violent patients are kept below, and the more harmless in the upper ward of the two-story building; there are no dungeons, and the cells have *wooden* gratings.

The upper ward, where the patients are comparatively unrestrained, is a strange place at night, for it appears that with the recumbent attitude (which is in many cases assumed without that weariness which renders it acceptable) comes a disposition to talk; and although quarreling in all its phases is easily quelled, it is impossible to check this conversational tendency. Some, it is true, never speak from morning till morning's dawn again; but, as no partition divides the beds, they have all the benefit of their garrulous neighbors. One poor creature constantly bemoans the lost condition of those around her, and says the whole world has gone to perdition. A friend asks her if she has no faith in the salvation of the priests, but the thought increases her grief, and she replies, between passionate sobs: "No, indeed, the priests are lost—the Virgin Mary, too—else why would I be here?"

A woman from the North of Erin's green isle, sings wild Irish songs in tones that would not sound amiss playing with echo of the craggy peaks where they originated, but which, in the confines of an insane ward, were wild indeed. She seemed to be gratified with the attention paid her song, and reverently stepping forward, gently made a sign of the cross upon her visitors' brow, and murmured the most solemn blessing of her Church. Below, where the solitary cells are provided, a poor girl not over 18 years of age, was raving at the heartlessness of a sister who would not visit her, and begged each passer-by to send her here, giving her address (Morrisania) over and over again. The patient-visit might be the gentle dropping of mercy upon that distracted brain, and cool it into reason; at least it is worth trying while a hope remains. In the male department dwells a swain so *madly in love*, that when his sweetheart, moved with compassion, sent him a small batch of gingerbread, he exultingly seized upon one in the shape of a heart, and in the spirit of those who hang upon the language of flowers, wears it with undiminished fidelity in the vest-pocket lying just above the palpitating member of his own mechanism, which its contour suggests.

Two well-appointed chapels are connected with the Refuge—one Catholic, the other Protestant. A School-room, also, capable of accommodating 160 pupils, is conducted upon the principle of our public schools, and is under the control of the Board of Education.

The kitchen resources are equal to the demand of three thousand people, and, during the great emigration of 1854, between three and four thousand did actually inhabit the island at one time, so that it was found necessary to build a number of long, low wooden buildings as a temporary accommodation for them. Some of these sheds are still standing, but are little used, being generally too dilapidated, but from time to time they are pulled down, and the material of which they are built used for the more modern and substantial improvements which are constantly going on.

The Killing of Phelan.

STATEMENTS OF THE CASE—CAPT. AVERY'S APPEARANCE—BROOKLYN PRISON, ETC.

Among the many young gentlemen of position and character who assisted Col. Van Buren in raising the 102d Regiment New-York Volunteers, was Mr. Robert Avery, of Brooklyn, an attendant at Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, and a young man in every material point of life correct. He was assigned the command of Company A in the regiment on account of his quickness, energy and power of control, and was mustered into the service of the United States in the early part of March.

On the 10th of March the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, and Capt. Avery was designated as the "officer of the day." In the performance of his duties it was his misfortune to cause the death of one of the soldiers, and, as a great deal of excited feeling is manifest amongst the friends of the deceased, and also by the members of the regiment, we have taken some trouble to ascertain the exact facts of the case, that our readers may be correctly posted.

The regiment was stationed on Long Island, not far from East New-York, and in consequence of the order referred to above, was on its way to Brooklyn, whence it would go to the National Capital.

While the men were drawn up in line, the Lieutenant, who had temporary charge of Company A, reported to Capt. Avery, as Officer of the Day, that several men in his Company were disposed to be mutinous and disorderly, and that they refused to march.

Capt. Avery went to them, and remonstrated with them, urging them not to disgrace their Company, but to go on like soldiers, and set a better example.

To his remonstrances, Phelan, the deceased, and another soldier, paid no attention, but swore the louder that they would not go on. They cursed the Captain and the other officers, and acted so outrageously that Avery threatened to put them in charge of the guard, and arrest them. At this they threw off their knapsacks and sprang at the Captain, seizing him violently by the throat and shoulders. The guard then came up and threw them down, while the regiment marched off toward Brooklyn.

Toward Avery, Phelan in particular felt dislike, because he had requested Gen. Yates to dismiss him from the service, on the ground that he was a thief and a jailbird, and very likely his manifestations of unruliness were more immoderate than they would have been in the presence of any other officer. However, the guard then raised them up and forced them on, Phelan acting all the time as if he were madly drunk. His companion, in a little while, seeing the uselessness of misbehavior, walked along quietly.

Presently Phelan subsided and seemed more reasonable, at which Avery approached him to remonstrate with him upon his conduct, and to urge him to join his comrades and go along like a man. But while he was yet talking, Phelan sprang at him with an open knife, and had it not been for the second rebellious soldier, who snatched the knife away from him, it would doubtless have been buried in Capt. Avery's heart.

Foiled in this attempt, Phelan became furious; he taunted Avery, as wearing sword and pistol that he dare not use, and in other ways added to his impertinence. He then refused to walk on, and the guard abetted him in his conduct, by refusing to carry him, when ordered by the Captain.

The Captain then drew his sword, and advanced toward Phelan, who threw himself back into the arms of the guard, and kicked out at him. Capt. Avery, undoubtedly impatient at the delay, pricked Phelan with the point of his sword, when the latter, in his struggles for an advance, thrust himself forward, and the sword entered his abdomen.

He was conveyed to a house near by, and everything done which could help him, but unavailingly, as he died very shortly.

Capt. Avery, by direction of Col. Van Buren, remained in the city several days after the regiment had gone on, but as no steps were taken in the matter, he reported to the Judge-Advocate, who advised him to go to Washington. He followed the advice, joined his command there, and reported to Col. Van Buren as under arrest, and demanded a Court of Inquiry. For some reason, this was not granted, and the arrest was broken by an order from the Colonel, who detailed him for duty in the advanced line of picket, near Fairfax.

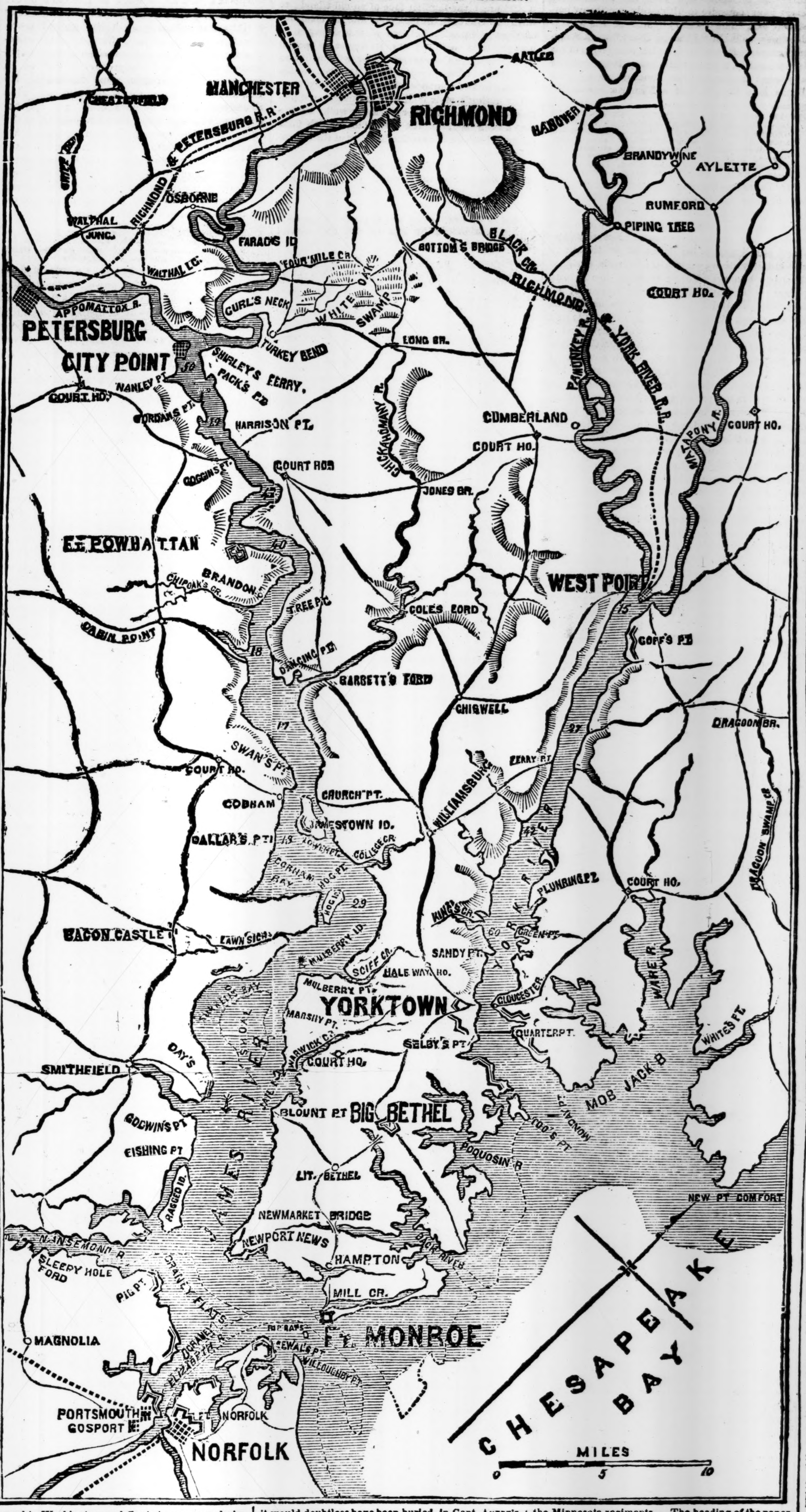
Upon return from that duty, he was arrested in camp by civil officers from Brooklyn, was brought on here, and lodged in the Brooklyn City jail.

Mr. James T. Brady has been retained as his counsel, and his friends eagerly press an early trial, that a consequent verdict of justifiable homicide may enable the Captain to rejoin his command, which is now far on toward Manassas.

The Captain is quite a young man—probably not more than twenty-five years of age. He is well, but naturally nervous.

THE LINE OF THE YORK AND JAMES RIVERS, VIRGINIA.

Showing the Relation of the Present Union Position at Yorktown to Norfolk, to Petersburgh and Richmond, and to Other Points.



A Union Newspaper in a Secession Office.—A correspondent of the Children's Aid Society has sent Mr. Macey the first copy of a pretty little sheet, published at Berryville, Va., and bearing date March 11. It was printed upon the press of the *Berryville Conservator*, a secession sheet which has become a thing of the past since the occupation of the town by the Minnesota regiments. The heading of the paper is as follows:

> "*The First Minnesota*,
> Published by a detachment of the Typographical Fraternity of the Regiment.
> "Death to Traitors."
> Vol. 1. Berryville, Va., Tuesday, March 11, 1862."
> "A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
> An' faith he'll prent 'em."

EXTRACT.

"The morning editions of the *First Minnesota* (10,000 copies) was exhausted soon after daylight, and to accommodate the constantly increasing demand we issue this evening an edition of 15,000.

The *First Minnesota* is one of the '*big things* that are visible.'

Their latest news are 'reported exclusively for this paper by grapevine telegraph and wheelbarrow express.'"

From another direction an offshoot of the Society writes to his early guardians that the secesh mothers are kind to the music boys, and in addition to nice hot biscuit and sugar-house syrup will, upon occasion, repair their wardrobes, to the extent of a much-needed patch or the letting out of a waistband, (the latter necessity probably arising in consequence of the biscuit.

Symptoms of Reform in the Post-office.—Mr. Wakeman has taken hold of the General City Delivery with the determination not only to improve, but, if possible, to perfect the system. One symptom of reform is found in the announcement, that on and after this morning the mails will be opened at 7½ o'clock, instead of at 7¾.

It is also the intention of Mr. Wakeman to have five collections daily, instead of four, as at present.

The following special notice has just been issued from the Post-office:

Special Notice.—All letters deposited in this box for the mails must have placed thereon a United States one cent stamp, in addition to the regular postage. Also, all letters or circulars deposited in this box, intended for City delivery, must be prepaid, by putting thereon a one cent postage stamp; in default of which they will be retained at this office according to the rules of this Department.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

Post-office, New-York, April 8, 1862.

Personal.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-room, 10 Strand, London, W. C., England. Week ending 22d March, 1862, Wm. Henry Rawl, Philadelphia; Mr. [illegible], New-York; Thos. Johnson, Buffalo, New-York; H. C. Turner, Massachusetts; Mr. Parsons, Georgia; Oscar Newton, Boston.

B. Ellis Martin is the name of our Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and not B. Ellis as it has been given.

OUR SHIPYARDS.

New Steamers for the Merchant Service.

We present to our readers, this morning, a statement of a portion of the work that has been completed within the last thirty days at our various shipyards and machine-shops. It will be observed that, notwithstanding our troubles, there has been considerable activity manifested in these branches of industry.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER KIANG-TSE.

Hull built by Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Messrs. Henry Esler & Co., Brooklyn; owners, Messrs P. S. Forbes & Co., China; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet, 6 inches; draft of water, at load line, 7 feet, 6 inches; tonnage, 1,[illegible] tons; frame is of white oak, chestnut, hacmetac and locust: and has iron straps diagonally and doubly laid, 4 by ½ inches, running around it.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 10 feet. The waterwheels are 28 feet in diameter, and have 26 blades in each; two return flue boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER THAMES.

Hull built by Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co.; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. Delamater, New-York; owners, Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co.; has no route of service.

Hull—Length on deck, 145 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; depth to spar-deck, 16 feet; draft of water at load-line, 9 feet; tonnage, 361 tons; frame of white oak and chestnut.

Machinery—Vertical direct engine; one cylinder, 34 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches; the propeller is 10 feet in diameter, of cast iron, and has four blades; one tubular boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER FALCON.

Hull built by Mr. Charles Mallory; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. Delamater, New-York; owners, Commercial Steamboat Company; intended service, New-York to Providence.

Hull—Length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; depth to spar-deck, 18 feet; draft of water, 11 feet; tonnage, 870 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical direct engines; two cylinders, 30 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet; the propeller is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and has four blades; two tubular boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER TA-KIANG.

Hull built by Messrs. Roosevelt & Joyce, New-York; machinery constructed by Messrs. Dickinson & Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania; owners, Messrs. Olyphant & Co., New-York; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull.—Length on deck, 154 feet; breadth of beam, 28 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; depth to spar deck, 19 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 525 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical direct engine; one cylinder, 36 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 3 feet 6 inches. The propeller is 10 feet 8 inches in diameter, and has four blades. One tubular boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER CLIFTON.

Hull built by Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, Greenpoint, Long Island; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works, New-York; owner Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.; intended service, New-York to Staten Island.

Hull—Length on deck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 718 tons; frame of white oak, hacmetac, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 43 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. The water-wheels are 22 feet in diameter. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER WESTFIELD.

Hull built by Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by the Allaire Works, New-York; owner, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.; intended service, New-York to Staten Island.

Hull—Length on deck, 200 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 3 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 807 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 50 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 10 feet. The water-wheels are 22 feet in diameter. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER TOUITIA.

Hull built by Mr. Thomas Collyer, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. McCready, Mott & Co., New-York; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 149 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet [illegible] inches; draft of water, 8 feet 6 inches; tonnage, [illegible] tons; frame of white oak and chesnut.

Machinery—Vertical direct engines; two cylinders, 26 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 2 inches. The propeller is 9 feet in diameter, and has four blades. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER HU-QUANG.

Hull built by Mr. Henry Steers, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Allaire Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. J. M. Forbes & Co., China; intended service, Coast of China.

Hull—Length on deck, 290 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; draft of water at load line, 9 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 1,400 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine, fitted with Sickles's cut-off, one cylinder, 76 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet; the water-wheels are 28 feet in diameter; two return flue boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER DANIEL S. MILLER.

Hull built by Messrs Laurence & Foulks, Greenpoint, L. I.; machinery constructed by Messrs. Fletcher, Harrison & Co., New-York; owners, Messrs. Hamilton & Smith, New-York; intended service, New-York to Coxsackie.

Hull—Length on deck, 195 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draft of water, 5 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 593 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder, 44 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 6 feet. The propeller is of cast iron; one flue-boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLOR JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Hull built by Messrs. Laurence & Foulks; machinery constructed by Messrs. Stanton & Mallory, Newburgh, N. Y.; owner, Mr. B. U. Crary, New-York; intended service in New-York harbor.

Hull—Length on deck, 110 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft of water, 8 feet; tonnage, 170 tons; frame of white oak, &c.

Machinery—Condensing engine; one cylinder, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 20 inches. The propeller is 8 feet 4 inches in diameter, and is of cast-iron. One flue boiler in vessel.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER FIRE-CRACKER.

Hull built by Mr. John Englis, New-York; machinery constructed by Neptune Iron Works, New-York; owners, Messrs. Henry W. Johnson and others; intended service on Yang-tse River, China.

Hull—Length on deck, 252 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 6 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vertical beam engine; one cylinder 60 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The water-wheels are 30 feet in diameter and of iron. Two flue boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER HAZE.

Hull built by M. C. Mallory; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. Delamater, New-York; owners, Mr. C. Mallory & Co.; in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 132 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 8 inches; depth to spar deck, 17 feet; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 300 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Vibrating lever engines; two cylinders, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston is 1 foot 6 inches. The propeller is 8 feet in diameter, is of cast-iron, and has a pitch of 12 feet. One tubular boiler in vessel.

THE PROPELLER BLACKSTONE.

Hull built by Messrs. George Greenman & Co.; machinery constructed by Corliss, Nightingale & Co.; owners, Messrs. J. & M. Smith, and others; in Government service.

Hull—Length on deck, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 3 inches; depth of hold to spar-deck, 19 feet 3 inches; draft of water, 12 feet; tonnage, 946 tons; frame of white oak, chestnut, &c.

Machinery—Horizontal engines, one cylinder, 48 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 2 feet 4 inches; the propeller is 12 feet 4 inches in diameter, is of cast-iron, and has a pitch of 16 feet; four tubular boilers in vessel.

THE PROPELLER ORIOLE.

Hull built by Messrs. George Greenman & Co.; machinery constructed by Mr. C. H. Delamater, New-York; owners, Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co.; has no route of service.

Hull—Length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 225 tons; frame of white oak and chestnut.

Machinery—Vibrating lever engines; two cylinders, 20 inches in diameter; stroke of piston, 1 foot 8 inches. The propeller is 8 feet in diameter, and of cast-iron. One tubular boiler in vessel.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

"ISLAND NO. TEN IS OURS."

Surrender of the Rebel Stronghold to Com. Foote.

Evacuation of the Shore Batteries in the Night.

The Whole Rebel Force Captured by Gen. Pope.

Three Generals, 6,000 other Prisoners, 100 Siege Pieces, Several Field Batteries, Immense Quantities of Small Arms, &c.

The Great Rebel Floating Battery and the Whole Rebel Fleet.

NOT A UNION SOLDIER LOST.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

The steamer *Alps* arrived at Cairo at 8 o'clock this morning, bringing Second Master LORD, of the Flag-ship *Benton*, with dispatches from Commodore FOOTE, announcing the surrender to him, at midnight, of the entire position of the rebels, including men, guns and transports. The number of prisoners is not yet known, nor the amount of ordnance-stores.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

Gen. HALLECK has just telegraphed the War Department that Island No. 10 was abandoned by the enemy last night, leaving all their artillery, baggage, supplies and sick.

FIRST REPORT OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 8, 1862—3:25 A. M.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Two officers of the rebel navy have this instant boarded us from Island No. 10, by order of their commanding officer; they were ordered to surrender Island No. 10 to the commander of the naval forces. As these officers knew nothing of the batteries on the Tennessee shore, I have sent Capt. PHELPS to ascertain something definite on the subject. Gen. POPE is now advancing in strong force to attack the rear. I am ready with the gunboats and mortars to attack in front. BUFORD is ready to coöperate; but it seems as if the place is to be surrendered without further defence. (Signed,) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

SECOND REPORT OF COMMODORE FOOTE.

FLAG-STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND No. 10, April 8, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

My telegraph of three hours since informs the Department that Island No. 10 has surrendered to the gunboats. Capt. PHELPS has this instant returned, after having an interview with the late commandant. I have requested Gen. BUFORD, commanding the troops, to proceed immediately, in company with two of the gunboats, and take possession of the island. The batteries on the Tennessee shore have been hastily evacuated, where we shall find, no doubt, in the morning, large quantities of munitions of war. I communicated immediately with Gen. POPE, who has, under cover of the two gunboats which gallantly run the blockade in the thunder-storm, crossed the river in force. I was ready, as well as the gun and mortarboats, with Gen. BUFORD and his troops, to have made a simultaneous attack upon the rebels, had they not so hastily evacuated the Tennessee shore and surrendered Island No. 10. A full report will be made as soon as we can obtain possession of the land batteries, and I am able to communicate with Gen. POPE. (Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

THE VICTORY COMPLETE.

Capture of the Whole Rebel Army, with All its Appurtenances, Without the Loss of a Man.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

GEN. POPE HAS CAPTURED THREE GENERALS, SIX THOUSAND PRISONERS OF WAR, ONE HUNDRED SIEGE-PIECES, SEVERAL FIELD BATTERIES, IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF SMALL ARMS, TENTS, WAGONS, HORSES AND PROVISIONS.

WE HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE MAN.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MERRIWEATHER'S LANDING, Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: Gen. PAINE's Division marched forward to Tiptonville, last night, and captured Gen. MAKALL, formerly an Adjutant-General of the United States Staff, and about 2,000 prisoners, from Arkansas and Louisiana, large quantities of stores and ammunition, and other property.

Gen. POPE's movements have been a complete success. We moved in the direction of Island No. Ten in a few minutes, to capture all that are left.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Brig.-Gen. W. M. MAKALL, late of the United States Adjutant-General's Department, and 2,000 of the rebel forces, have surrendered to Gen. POPE, and it is expected that many more will be captured to-day. Immense quantities of artillery and supplies have fallen into our hands. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, April 8.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. POPE has captured three Generals, six thousand prisoners of war, one hundred seige-pieces, and several field batteries, with immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses and provisions. Our victory is complete and overwhelming. We have not lost a single man.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS BELOW THE ISLAND.

NEW-MADRID, Mo., Monday, April 7.

The gunboat *Carondelet* ran the blockade at Island No. 10 on Friday night, and the gunboat *Pittsburgh* on Sunday night. All the batteries of the enemy opened fire, but not a shot struck either boat.

Gen. POPE has succeeded in getting four steamers and five barges by the channel cut through the swamp from Phillips' Landing, above Island No. 10. This extraordinary and herculean task was assigned to Col. BISSELL, with his Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and has been well executed. It was essential to the crushing of the enemy and capture of the island.

Yesterday, the gunboat *Carondelet*, Capt. WALKE, accompanied by Gen. GRANGER, Col. SMITH, of the Forty-third Ohio, and Capt. L. H. MARSHALL, Aid to Gen. POPE, made a reconnoissance, by order of Gen. POPE, to Tiptonville, the object being to draw the fire from the masked batteries of the enemy.

A large number of batteries were discovered at each point where troops could land, and there was a continuous fire of heavy guns all day.

The *Carondelet* attacked one battery on her way up the river, and LEWIS H. MARSHALL, Aid to Gen. POPE, accompanied by some soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment, landed, spiked the guns, broke the carriages, and threw the rebel ammunition into the river. All returned to New-Madrid in safety, delighted with the excursion.

This morning the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Pittsburgh* proceeded, by order, to the point selected by Gen. POPE for his forces to land, and in two hours, three batteries were silenced and the guns spiked. At 11 o'clock the First Division of four regiments of infantry and one battery of artillery, commanded by Gen. PAINE, crossed the river, followed by Gen. STANLEY's Division, under Gen. GRANGER. The whole operation of crossing the river in the face of the enemy was a magnificent spectacle, and reflects great credit upon Gen. POPE, whose energy and skill have been severely tested; but he has triumphed.

Within the next forty-eight hours the fate of Island No. 10 will be fully settled, and another bright page added to our history.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM NEW-MADRID.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says:

"Dispatches from New-Madrid say that the gunboats *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet* yesterday shelled and silenced the batteries on the opposite shore, when Gen. POPE ordered the troops across, which was accomplished without the loss of a man. The rebels fled toward Tipton, sinking several of their transports and gunboats. Their floating battery, mounting ten guns, drifted down the river last night, and is now aground near Point Pleasant, and will be recovered, with its armament. The *Ohio Belle* will also be recovered.

Gen. POPE took the *Pittsburgh* and *Carondelet* and with a part of his army marched to Tipton and attacked the enemy this morning. He took 2,000 prisoners, and will probably get as many more before night. The rebels fled to the swamps in great consternation. Our victory is complete and decisive.

Great quantities of stores, cannon and ammunition have fallen into our hands; also all their baggage and supplies. The rebel Adj't-Gen. MAKALL is a prisoner.

The country between Island No. 10 and New-Madrid, on the east side of the river, is being scoured by our troops. The entire rebel force at and near Island No. 10 are either taken prisoners or utterly routed and demoralized.

Col. BISSELL has been ordered to Tipton, which is 12 miles below New-Madrid, with a transport to bring up the cannon and other property taken.

The Chicago *Times* special says that a messenger arrived on the *Benton*, at 9 o'clock last night, with a letter from the commanding officer of the Island, proposing capitulation. Commodore FOOTE replied he would accept no terms other than unconditional surrender. At one o'clock this morning the surrender was made.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

Further advices from New-Madrid represent that Gen. POPE has taken 3,000 prisoners at Tipton in their retreat. The rebels abandoned everything.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says: Boats commenced running to New-Madrid to-day. The river has fallen four feet in the last two days, greatly facilitating the operations of Gen. POPE.

Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE arrived, this evening, from Paducah. He has telegraphed a large number of citizens, who were driven away by the rebel troops, to come down to return with him. The probably leave to-morrow.

Reliable reports, received from JEFF. THOMPSON, a week ago, place him in the swamps, some 80 miles west of here, with a few hundred marauders.

Several men who have been in his army from the vicinity of Charleston, Mo., have petitioned Gen. STRONG of the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance. The General has authorized the County Clerk to take bonds and administer the oath.

A special to the *Times*, says that 480 prisoners, including seven officers, thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, muskets, and small arms were captured on the Island.

It is said that the rebels had become perfectly demoralized, and in many cases whole regiments refused to obey orders. Much ill-feeling prevailed among the officers, and none had any confidence in their commanding officer.

OUR ISLAND TEN CORRESPONDENCE.

SPIKING THE GUNS IN THE MAIN REBEL BATTERY—HOW THE THING WAS EFFECTED—THE LATE HURRICANE—GETTING TRANSPORTS TO GEN. POPE, ETC.

ABOVE ISLAND No. 10, Friday, April 4, 1862.

It is just three weeks to-day since we left Cairo for this place, and, apparently, we are just as far from Memphis as we were then, with a single exception. Night before last a little progress was made toward silencing the rebel batteries, whereby one of the strongest was put *hors du combat* in a style that will guaranty its remaining so for some time to come.

The inception of the plan was daring almost to foolhardiness—had it failed, it would have been so termed, but having been successful it assumes an entirely different character. Wednesday night five launches, one from each gunboat, and carrying in all fifty seamen and soldiers, armed to the teeth, "might have been seen" a little after dark pushing out from the various gunboats, and gathering under the shadows of the willows that fringe the Kentucky shore. Each boat had an officer in command, and the whole were in charge of Lieut.-Col. ROBERTS, of the Forty-second Illinois Infantry.

The strictest silence was observed—not a whisper nor even the splash of an oar broke the stillness. At length everything was ready, and giving themselves to the current the boats started down the stream, the oarsmen quietly giving each boat sufficient motion only to enable the steersman to it to keep close within the shadows. In this mysterious manner they departed, and speedily disappeared in the darkness.

An hour later and the solitary rebel sentry who, musket in hand, paced forward and backward along the parapet of the upper battery, had his thoughts disturbed by a remarkpble appearance. He had just entered the depths of a cogitation, the main features of which probably were that Yankees were vulgar, base, low-born mudsills; that Southerners are chivalrous, noble, knightly, superior; and that one of the latter is just an equal match for from five to twenty-five of the former, when suddenly happening to glance toward the river, his eyes caught sight of numberless black objects drifting slowly toward him, and above these dark masses were luminous points and flashes, which seemed to envelop them like a network of ghostly phosphorescent flame. He rubbed his eyes, looked again at these mysterious phenomena, and was about to conclude that something was abroad, when suddenly a voice was heard, "Give way!" fifty oars dropped in the water, and the dark looking objects, with the swiftness of thought, shot straight for his position. He had only time to see that the supernatural light was the gleam of bayonets, and then to his disordered vision there appeared to be coming at him a hundred boats, each carrying a thousand Yankees. With a yell of horror, he pulled off his piece in the air, and fled with the darkness, no more to be seen.

He had no more than left when the five boats struck the bank, their contents poured ashore and took possession of the battery, and guards were posted around, and their rat-tail files and sledge-hammers were brought into requisition, with a success that in the course of half an hour effectually spiked every gun—there were seven—in the battery.

The party remained in the works about an hour, and then, without hearing a word from the enemy, returned to the fleet. The very audacity of the thing seems to have so paralyzed the rebels that they offered no opposition; or possibly the fears of the frightened sentry so magnified the Federal force that they were induced to believe that an army had effected a landing at the battery, and hence, instead of assuming the offensive, they busied themselves in preparations to repel an attack. The circumstance of the battery being entirely surrounded by water, with the exception of the gun platforms and narrow parapet, which alone connected them with the higher banks below, prevented the rebels from keeping a large force at this place, and consequently they were in no condition to offer any effective defence.

Furthermore, who would have supposed that a lot of cowardly Yankees would dare any such enterprise!—hence their absence of preparations to meet any such attempt.

Of course we shall be informed by Southern papers, either nothing whatever about it, or else we shall be told that fifty boats each carrying one hundred Hessians, landed at a deserted battery of one gun, which they succeeded in spiking; but that in a few minutes they were driven back with tremendous slaughter by twenty high-born Southerners, who had one man slightly wounded.

One thing is certain, and that is that the heaviest and most commanding battery of the rebels at this point is rendered as valueless as if the guns were veritable Quakers. The blow was a cruel one. Ever since the bombardment, by which all their guns were dismounted but one at this battery, the rebels have made superhuman efforts to restore the works to their original strength. An immense force has labored night and day in piling up sand-bags and dragging guns from the island and batteries below. Wednesday they had just fairly completed their labors. The chasms torn by the shells of the memorable Monday were filled up, the defences were everywhere strengthened, six guns hauled up and mounted after tremendous exertion, and just then the fortifications were as good as new, the guns heavier, the whole affair more formidable than ever.

That night their labors were rendered useless—their guns spiked in a manner that will take nothing short of new pieces to remedy.

The enemy seemed to feel somewhat chagrined at the operation, for the next morning, as soon as they could see, they opened a furious fire from three batteries on the mortar and gunboats which lay at the Point. For an hour or so they "hammered" away, but with their usual ill-luck, succeeded in hitting neither a boat or a man, or in creating the slightest interest on the part of any one connected with the National fleet. Of course, our next Memphis papers will inform us that two gunboats were sunk by the fire, one sent up to Cairo for repairs, and some two hundred Yankees killed and wounded.

The hurricane that came up Wednesday night did no damage to any of the gunboats or mortar-rafts; several transports, however, were not so lucky, but were blown across the river, losing most of their upper works, including smoke-stacks, steam-pipes, pilot-houses, &c.

Yesterday, about noon, the *Benton* and two other gunboats ran over to the Point, and, together with five mortars, opened a lively fire upon the island. They kept it up for two or three hours, without eliciting the slightest reply from the enemy. During the height of the bombardment, Lieuts. GLASSFORD and WHEELOCK, of the mortarboats, took a skiff and rowed down to the sunken steamboat, opposite the head of the island, and set fire to it. This was a feat of infinite daring, as in approaching the steamboat they went directly in the teeth of the rebel batteries, and could at almost any time have been reached by grape-shot or riflemen.

The mortar and gun practice were excellent. One shell from a mortar struck the floating battery on the north side of the island, and apparently blew one end of it all to pieces. There was a large number of rebels on it at the time, who appeared to be engaged in removing the guns. Whether any were killed, I do not know; that all were not is certain, for when the smoke lifted above the boat, they were seen flying ashore in crowds.

I think the object of the bombardment yesterday, was to engage the attention of the rebels, in order that Gen. POPE might effect some movement at New-Madrid. Four transports from the place have succeeded in reaching New-Madrid, and they did it just in time, for yesterday and last night the river fell four feet, and is still going down rapidly.

Heavy guns are being mounted at Columbus to protect the river from below. GALWAY.

HOW THE NEWS IS RECEIVED.

REJOICING AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The Secretary of War received an official dispatch at noon to-day that Island No. 10 surrendered to our land and naval forces at sunrise this morning. It is expected that the National forces will capture many prisoners, although it is said that large numbers fled upon the advance of our troops.

The capture of ammunition, stores, cannon and other material of war will be very large.

There is great rejoicing in this city over the prospect that the Mississippi River will now be speedily opened to Memphis and New-Orleans.

REJOICING AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, April 8.

By order of Lieut.-Gov. ARNOLD, a national salute was fired on the great bridge in this city this afternoon, in honor of the success at Island No. 10.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY'S POSITION

A Line of Defence from Yorktown to the James River.

The Batteries on Each Flank Attacked by Our Artillery.

Berdan's Sharpshooters Picking off the Rebel Gunners.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

NEWS BY WAY OF BALTIMORE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, April 7, *via* Baltimore, Tuesday, April 8.

Nothing has been done to-day in front of Yorktown, with the exception of a reconnoissance in that direction and some cannonading.

A telegraph line is built to our headquarters near Yorktown.

The *Spaulding* came in this morning from Ship Point. The rebel works abandoned there are quite formidable. The rebels took off their guns, but left their barracks complete. Ship Point is about eight miles from Yorktown, affording a fine base of operations.

A great crowd of Norfolk people assembled on the shore near Sewall's Point on Sunday, including men, women and children, all eagerly engaged in watching the Yankees.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WOOL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The Secretary of War received a letter this afternoon from Gen. WOOL, stating that at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nothing was doing at Yorktown except preparations for attacking the fortifications; that the enemy's force was reported to be from 25,000 to 30,000, and at 2 o'clock P. M., the *Merrimac*, *Yorktown*, *Jamestown*, and four tugs were lying at Craney Island.

THE ENEMY'S LINE OF DEFENCE.

From the National Intelligencer of Yesterday.

From the seat of war in Lower Virginia private information up to Sunday noon has been received. Gen. McCLELLAN's army then confronted the enemy's line of defence, which extended across the peninsula, from Yorktown to James River, embracing three batteries and several mill-dams.

An artillery engagement had occurred with MAGRUDER's Battery at Winn's Mill, near James River, and another with the battery at Lee's Mill, two miles from Yorktown. The battery in the centre had not been attacked. The peninsula at this point is six miles wide.

The first shell from MAGRUDER's battery killed three men in the Seventh Maine Regiment, but 200 shells afterwards thrown did no injury whatever.

Yorktown was seen to be in flames, and it was conjectured that the rebels had fired the town, perhaps with an intention of evacuating their position. The place, it was supposed, would be taken and occupied by Gen. McCLELLAN on Sunday night. So far there had been no infantry engagement.

THE ADVANCE FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, April 6, 1862.

Friday, the 4th inst., was the day fixed for the movement on to Yorktown. Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, on board the steamer *Commodore*. The troops were full of enthusiasm, and longed for an advance movement. They complained that the enemy would not stand to give them a "show" of Northern prowess. They, the soldiers, have great confidence in Gen. McCLELLAN.

On Friday morning, about daylight, the *grand army* struck tents, and commenced the march "onward to Richmond." Gen. HEINTZELMAN's *corps d'armée* moved up through Great Bethel—the direct route to Yorktown. After leaving the camp, some miles beyond Hampton, the advance struck across New-Market Bridge, along a most beautiful and romantic road, the birds singing sweetly through the woods. It seemed as though the *grand army* was a grand pageant, celebrating some gala day.

As we stood at New Market Bridge we saw a full brigade of Philadelphia troops pass, viz.: Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. AVERELL, (formerly YOUNG's Kentucky Cavalry;) Col. OWENS' Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; BAXTER's Fire Zouaves, and the celebrated California Regiment. The houses along the road towards Great Bethel were old frame and log rookeries, with one or two exceptions. Some of them had been destroyed by the rebels. In many places the fences were destroyed, especially where the rebels were encamped.

A company of BERDAN's Sharpshooters took the advance, with the Fourth Michigan and the Fourteenth New-York, and the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry in the extreme advance.

The first place of note along the road was "Rosedown," a beautiful and unique dwelling. It was a white frame, three stories high, with large chimneys on the outside. There were numerous small buildings around it. In fact it was a Southern mansion of the largest dimensions. We saw the proprietor, Mr. W. RUSSELL, standing at the gate, his slaves carrying water for the wearied soldiers. Mr. R., as usual among all we came to, expressed Union sentiments, and complained that the rebels had burned down all his fences, and disturbed him generally. Some of his slaves were almost white.

About one-half mile beyond this is a place called the Half-way House. This is about twelve miles from Yorktown. This is a hard-looking corner—dilapidated old dwellings and negro quarters, as usual, with the largest part of the house on the outside, in the shape of chimneys. One old building had its windows secured with iron bars—this was the old store. This village had not been inhabited for twelve years. After leaving this delectable place, we heard the booming of a gun. The troops shouted—the horses pricked up their ears—all were anxious to push on at a double quick. The officers checked them. York River could be distinctly perceived some distance on the right. It was now 1½ o'clock—the men were wearied, yet anxious to proceed. The discharge of heavy rifled pieces became numerous. The enemy seemed to respond briskly with a very heavy piece, as the sound of the discharge seemed sullen and heavy.

We soon perceived ALLEN's Fifth Massachusetts Battery banging away at a very formidable earthwork. A short time previous to this, the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry drove in the rebel pickets. GRIFFIN's Battery was also unlimbered in range. The Fourteenth New-York, Companies B and A of BERDAN's Sharpshooters, were advancing toward the batteries. There being no further response from the enemy, after firing some sixteen shells, the column advanced along a winding road made by the rebels around Howard's Mills. After getting to the top of the hill, batteries could be seen all around. It was a very formidable stronghold. The enemy retreated. Major PHILLIPS had command of the rebel cavalry. He left everything behind—meat on the fire cooking. They were somewhat surprised at the rapid advance of the Union forces. The rebel huts were superior to anything of the kind we had ever witnessed—log-houses, floored and lighted, as comfortable as any city house with windows.

At this point Col. LANNING, of the Fourth New-Jersey, and Col. AVERELL captured two of the enemy belonging to the Second Mississippi Battalion, Col. TAYLOR. They were both from the North—FRITZ SPENCER from Cincinnati, and JOHN LEVY from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had been pressed into the rebel service, and wished to get home. They were comfortably dressed in thick gray cloth, and armed with Enfield rifles with sword bayonets.

The Second and Eighth Mississippi occupied the above fortifications, and called the place Camp Misery. Most of the residents that remained had their houses filled with children. They claimed them as their own, but it was evident they belonged to Secessionists, who had gone off to fight in the rebel cause. Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Gen. PORTER arriving, made a house in the centre of these fortifications the headquarters of this corps. The family who occupied the house bear the name of BUCHANAN. During the evening, several families came out of the woods with white flags flying, wanting to get to their residences, which they had escaped from during the day through fear. They were terribly frightened, claiming that gentlemen would not insult them, their only fear being from stragglers. The Union army bivouacked in the rebel camp "Misery," preparatory to an early start.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 6, 1862.

The army, under the immediate command of Gen. McCLELLAN, left camp at daylight, the advance being as far as Cockeysville. Soon after starting, the heavens became black with large heavy clouds, giving evidence that we were to march through a heavy shower of rain. Very soon it began to rain, flooding the roads—especially those through the woods—so as to be almost impassable. The infantry pushed on, overcoming all obstacles. The cavalry and artillery dashed on pell-mell through, all anxious to get ahead. Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff were but a short distance behind the advance. About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, the booming of the first gun was heard. It electrified the whole line. Overcoats, blankets, haversacks, &c., were thrown away by the anxious soldiers, each regiment vieing with the other to be the first in. The roads became terrible for locomotion the further we advanced; mud-holes, ruts, sloughs, &c., seemed to go far toward making up the road.

The line of battle was formed about 10 o'clock, BERDAN's Sharpshooters in the advance. As the various columns arrived on the ground, they at once began to take their respective positions. Gen. PORTER's Division has the centre, Gen. SEDGWICK the extreme right, Gen. HAMILTON and Gen. SMITH the extreme left.

A heavy pine forest intercepted the troops, except occasional clearings, which gave a distinct view of the enemy's intrenchments. These intrenchments seemed to be of the first-class style, and mounted with heavy guns, supposed to have come from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Soon after the firing commenced, the enemy recognized Gen. PORTER and Staff, and at once opened upon him with shell, one of which burst within twenty feet of the General. Col. AVERELL, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, also made a very narrow escape.

The fight was carried on almost entirely with artillery, with the exception of BERDAN's Sharpshooters. WEEDEN's Battery opened first, followed by MARTIN's on the left. Soon GRIFFIN's Third Rhode Island and Fifth Massachusetts were in position, and the battle commenced in earnest. The discharges were rapid on the Union side, answered, at intervals, by the enemy.

The first man struck was J. REYNOLDS, of the Rhode Island Battery. Two of Col. SAM BLACK's men were next hit by a round shot—a thirty-two—tearing the knapsack off one man. One was wounded slightly, while the other was mortally wounded. The heaviest firing commenced at 12½; MORELL's Brigade, on the left, advanced within three-quarters of a mile of the intrenched enemy. The sharpshooters, with their telescopic rifles, kept the enemy away from their guns. They crept within half a mile of the rebels. For one hour they did not reply, our sharpshooters popping them off as soon as they attempted to load. At 1 o'clock Capt. MARTIN's Battery had two men killed, five wounded, and three horses dead. The two men killed were named LEWIS and LORD.

Three of BERDAN's Sharpshooters were at this time wounded, and one killed—a man from New-Hampshire. He was shot through the forehead by a musket ball. Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY killed the man who shot him, thus avenging his death. Mr. WAY, of Company C, (BERDAN's,) was shot in the arm, a bad flesh wound; Corporal PECK, shot in the leg; Mr. WILCOX, of Company C, bruised by a shell.

About 7 o'clock, ALLEN's Fifth Massachusetts relieved the Fourth Rhode Island, the rebels all day, when opportunity offering, trying to shell out the sharpshooters, without avail. GRIFFIN's Battery received no loss, although batteries at their side lost several.

During the day, the rebels fired a small piece of ordnance, of one inch bore, rifled, at the Berdans. After GRIFFIN's Battery was brought into action, it silenced three guns of the rebels. The artillerists acted nobly during the whole engagement. They took their position, and maintained it until ordered to move.

D. H. PHELPS, Company H, BERDAN's Sharpshooters, was brought in about dusk, wounded in the shoulder by a piece of shell.

BUTTERFIELD's and MARTINSDALE's Brigade acted nobly during the day—both reclining on their arms within range of the enemy's guns, throughout the day.

Heavy firing closed with the day; but during the night the pickets occasionally could be heard banging away, far in the advance.

SUNDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.—There is no heavy firing, but an occasional shot by the pickets; apparently no response by the enemy. The report is they are changing the location of their guns, and have two gunboats on the York River.

A rebel, on a white charger, has been seen by our advance all the way up from Great Bethel. He was within fifty yards of Company G, Capt. ROBINSON, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, on Saturday morning. He turned and cursed the Federals, and then vamosed. He rides a very fast charger. At Camp "Misery" he was behind the rear of the flying Mississippians. The troopers swear they will have that white horse.

The men of the right amused themselves on Sunday morning by catching oysters in the creeks, which abound here.

If it were not for the picket firing, no one would imagine that a battle was raging. The morning is beautiful and clear, and the birds are warbling forth their Spring notes. The men stand ready for the action. As yet nothing important has been done apparently.

Lieut. LIBBY, of the Fourth Maine, was shot in the arm. He had been out for some stragglers when he was attacked by two men.

SUNDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—The enemy are commencing to evacuate their batteries on the right.

NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Arrival of the United States Steam-Gunboat Mohawk—The National Troops in Good Health.

The United States steam-gunboat *Mohawk*, Commander JAMES H. STRONG, arrived at this port last evening from Key West, which port she left on the 1st inst.

The general health at Key West was excellent. The Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment and Ninetieth and Ninety-first New-York Regiments are all well and in good spirits. They are considered as fine and well drilled a body of troops as our army can boast of. Gen. BRANNAN is well liked and very popular. It is said that no better General could assume that position, he having for some years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion been stationed there, and is well posted in reference to the citizens of Key West, and some who were prominent Secessionists have, since his administration, become firm in the Union cause.

The *Mohawk* has been 31 months in commission. She was called home 13 months ago, and immediately ordered to convoy the *Empire City* and *Star of the West* to Matagorda Bay, Texas. From there she steamed to Key West, Havana and Fort Pickens. She was then ordered to the blockade off Santa Rosa Island, and on being relieved from that station she cruised off the coast from Galveston to Corpus Christi, and from thence returned to Key West, where meeting the Commodore of the station, she received orders to blockade the port of St. Marks, Fla., where she remained for nine months, during which time she saw only one vessel, the sloop *Geo. B. Sloat*, which she captured, having on board the family of Adj.-Gen, HOLLAND, of the Confederate Army. They were landed under a flag of truce, and the sloop was sunk off the bar.

The *Mohawk* has had the most severe time of any vessel on the blockade, and is the only vessel retained at one port for so great a length of time, during which period she had seen only the monthly steamers from New-York. She was relieved on the 12th of March by the brig *Bainbridge*, is greatly out of repair, and will require a thorough overhauling.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commander, JAMES H. STRONG; Lieutenant, Chas. C. Carpenter; First Assistant Engineer, John S. A. West; Surgeon, Albert Schriver; Acting Masters, Wm. H. Latham, Chas. Potter and Geo. E. Thurston; Assistant Paymaster, J. Appleton Berry; Third Assistant-Engineers, S. D. Emmons, Henry Brown, Jno. D. Van Buren; Master's Mate, Geo. Van Duzer.

MORE GLORIOUS NEWS.

A Great Battle Fought at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.

VICTORY OF THE UNION FORCES.

"The Hardest Battle Ever Fought on this Continent."

Beauregard and Johnston in Command of the Rebel Army.

Gen. Grant in Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 8.

A PRIVATE DISPATCH RECEIVED IN THIS CITY, TO-NIGHT, FROM ONE OF GENERAL GRANT'S STAFF, SAYS THAT "WE HAVE FOUGHT AND WON THE HARDEST BATTLE EVER FOUGHT ON THIS CONTINENT." THE DISPATCH IS DATED PITTSBURGH LANDING, 6TH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

In response to a serenade to-night, Gen. HALLECK said that *Gen. Beauregard with an immense army advanced from Corinth and attacked the combined forces of Gens. Grant and Buell. The battle began at daybreak yesterday, and continued till late in the afternoon with terrible loss on both sides. We have gained a complete victory, and driven the enemy back within his fortifications.*

He also announced his departure for the field to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details are given. (Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

The following message was received by the Secretary of War this evening:

"On the 6th inst. the rebels, in overwhelming numbers, attacked our forces at Pittsburgh Landing. The battle lasted from morning till late in the afternoon, and resulted in the complete defeat of the rebels, with heavy loss on both sides. Gen. GRANT is following up the enemy."

Gen. BUELL has arrived in Tennessee. Two divisions of his army were in the battle.

Gen. POPE is scouring the country round Island No. 10, and so far has captured Gen. MAKALL and Staff, and 2,000 men.

The above is not from an official source, but is deemed authentic, and corresponds with the expectations formed upon previous official information.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 8.

Information was received here, to-night, that, on the 6th, the rebel forces, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, attacked our forces under Gen. GRANT. The battle lasted all day. Our lines were driven in by the attack, but, as our reserves were brought into action, the lost ground was regained, and the rebels repulsed with great slaughter. Our loss is very heavy. No particulars are known as yet.

THE ADVANCE OF BEAUREGARD.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 8.

The Nashville *Patriot*, of this morning, says a gentleman who left the neighborhood of the rebel army of the West last Thursday, says Gen. BEAUREGARD left Corinth that day, with his command, for Purdy, Tenn., and Gen. JOHNSTON left for Purdy the same day, *via* Hamburg. It was expected they would bring on battle Friday or Saturday, if their march was not impeded by rain.

REBEL NEWS FROM CORINTH.

Our Fortress Monroe correspondent sends us the following:

A Norfolk paper of this morning contains a dispatch from Mobile, dated the 6th inst., announcing the reception of news from Corinth that morning of a great battle; that the Confederates had taken eight Federal batteries and a large number of prisoners, and that it was expected the whole Federal army would be swept away. This is given as a specimen of the rebel mode of keeping up the spirits of their people and the courage of their army.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

Capture of Tugboat Loads of Meat Destined for the Rebels, &c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 8.

A special dispatch to the Indianapolis *Journal*, dated Nashville, 7th inst., says that Gen. DUMONT is just now bringing in two boat loads of meat, weighing 160,000 pounds, captured by Col. HAZZARD fifty miles above here on the Cumberland, yesterday.

Col. DUFFIELD, at Murfreesboro, captured a mail direct from Corinth, with upward of one hundred and fifty letters, many of them containing valuable information in regard to the strength and position of the enemy.

From these letters Gen. DUMONT learned of a number of spies at Nashville and Edgefield, and had them arrested.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON has suspended the Mayor, and the Aldermen and Councilmen of Nashville, who refused to toke the oath of allegiance, by filling their places with loyal appointees.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

EDENBURG, Va., Tuesday, April 8.

Private T. McCULLOCK, Company A, First Vermont Cavalry, accidentally shot himself in Strasburgh to-day, by a pistol falling against a stove. He was shot through the breast, and killed immediately.

Arrival of the St. George.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 8.

The British steamship *St. George*, Capt. WILBY, from Glasgow, arrived at this port this evening, about 10 o'clock, having made the passage in thirteen days. She will discharge her Portland cargo, and proceed to New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 8, 1862.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '67	94	245	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	99⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68	94	50	do....s30	99⅞
24,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	93⅞	15	do.	99⅞
70,000	do.	93	8	N. Y. Central R.	83⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 c..b10	93¼	50	do....s60	83⅞
10,000	do.	93⅞	100	do....s10	83⅞
5,000	do....b30	93⅝	620	do.	83¾
10,000	do....b10	93⅞	425	Erie Railway	37⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74 coun.	86¾	100	do....b30	37⅞
1,000	Tr. 6 p. c. 2-year	100¼	200	do....b10	37⅞
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '75	99	361	do.	37⅞
4,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	56	200	do....b30	37⅞
2,000	do.	56⅛	310	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	23⅛
1,000	do.	56⅝	200	do.	23½
20,000	do.	57	50	Erie Railway Pref.	62
5,000	Va. State 6s	57½	100	do....b10	62
9,000	Mo. State 6s	52	400	do....s30	61¾
10,000	do....b30	52	100	do.	61¾
6,000	do.	51⅞	50	Hud. River R.	36⅞
5,000	do.	51⅞	45	Nor. & Wor. R.	34
20,000	do....b10	51⅝	50	Mich. Cen. R....b60	56⅞
10,000	do....s60	51⅝	50	do....b60	56⅝
21,000	do.	51⅝	250	do.	56¼
10,000	do....b10	51⅞	14	do.	56
10,000	do....b30	51¾	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S..s30	47
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	100	do.	47
1,000	B. C. W. Loan	100	10	do.	46¾
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	92	280	Panama Railroad	121
6,000	H. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	150	Illinois Cen. R. Sc'p.	61⅞
500	do.	103¾	50	do....b30	62
2,000	Hud. R. S. F. B.	100	200	do.	61¾
4,000	Tol. & W. 1st Mg.	78	100	do....b20	61⅞
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mg.	48¾	100	do....b20	61⅞
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st Mg.	99⅞	100	do....b30	61¾
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	85½	100	do....s30	61½
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	89⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17⅞
25	Metropolitan Bank	96	50	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	68¾
5	Continental Bank	85½	1250	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	45⅞
20	Park Bank	100	1800	do....b10	45⅞
25,000	American Gold	102⅛	100	do....s30	45⅞
5,000	do....s30	102⅛	500	do.	45⅝
35,000	do....b30	102¼	100	do....b30	45⅞
55	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	425	Mil. & P. Du Ch'n R.	27⅞
25	Cumb. Coal Prf'd	8	100	do....s60	27⅞
100	Reading R.	48	50	do....b30	28

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 reg.	93¾	50	Erie Railway	37⅞
10,000	do....b30	93⅞	50	do....b10	37⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	93⅞	50	do....b30	37⅞
500	do.	94	50	Erie R. Pref....s60	61¾
500	U. S. 6s, '81 O..W. Loan ½-yearly	93	50	do.	61⅞
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74 coup.	87½	100	do....b10	61⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	156	do.	61¾
5,000	do....s30	58	100	Harlem Railroad	12⅞
10,000	do.	58¼	50	Chic., Bur & Q. R..b30	61½
15,000	do.	58½	50	Reading Railroad	43⅞
5,000	do....b30	58¾	200	do.	44
10,000	Mo. State 6s...s60	52	50	Mich. Cen. R....s30	56⅞
5,000	do....b10	52	50	do....b30	56⅝
5,000	do.	51¾	50	do.	56⅝
5,000	do....s60	51¾	50	do.	56⅝
2,000	Goshen Br. bs	90½	10	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	23¼
1,000	C.B. & Q.R. 8 p.c.b	97½	100	do.	23⅛
10	Bank of Com'ce	88	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S..b30	47¾
20	Amer. Ex. B'k	89⅞	50	do.	47¾
5,000	Amer. Gold..b30	102⅛	100	Ill. Cent. R. S'p..s30	62
5,000	do.	102	150	do....s30	62¼
35,000	do....s10	102	150	do....b30	62⅛
50	Pac. Mail S. Co..s30	100	100	do.	62⅛
50	do....s30	100½	100	do.	62¼
50	do.	100⅜	100	do....b10	62⅜
50	do....b30	100⅛	100	do....b10	62¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	83⅞	50	Gal. & Chicago R.	68½
100	do....b10	83⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	46
50	do....s60	83⅞	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	28⅛
300	do.	83⅞	10	do.	28¼

TUESDAY, April 8—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again quite strong to-day, with a further advance on United States 6 ₩ cents. and most of the Railway Shares and Border State Stocks. The recovery in the first-named this week is as rapid as the decline of last week. Sales were made as high as 93⅞ ₩ cent., against 92½ on Saturday last. Early in the day $125,000 registered 1881s were taken at 93½@93 ₩ cent., and $60,000 coupons at 93⅞@93⅞ ₩ cent. At the Second Board, 93½@93⅞@93⅞ ₩ cent. was bid, and 93⅞ paid for $50,000. Tennessee 6 ₩ cents. advanced rapidly to 58@58½ ₩ cent., but subsequently fell off to 57½@57⅞ ₩ cent., under a rumor through a rebel channel that the National forces were damaged in an engagement at Corinth. The same rumor affected adversely the Railway shares at the close of the Second Board ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. from the top sales, though the news was not generally believed on the Street. The Gold market was hardly as firm as at the close of business yesterday. At the same time Exchange continued to show an advancing tendency, and some of the leading Bankers declined to go on with their drawings at 112⅞ ₩ cent. As the mail for the *China* was about closing in the afternoon, the quotation stood 112⅞@113 ₩ cent. There is increased ease in the supply of Money, and the Stock Brokers are readily supplied at 6@7 ₩ cent. By private sale, as well as at the Exchange Board, there is a strong and increasing inquiry for the National Stocks, of all descriptions, including the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds and the 6 ₩ cent. 12 months Certificates. For the New-York Railways the demand is also firm for Central and Erie Common Shares. The Erie Preference Shares fell off a fraction at the close of the Second Board. The Western Stocks were generally steady, with a large business in Cleveland and Toledo at 45⅞@⅞ ₩ cent. There was another rise of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. in the Common Shares of the Prairie du Chien Road, making 4@4½ ₩ cent. in the course of a few days. The Wisconsin Legislature has removed the restriction in the original Act of Reorganization upon the division of profits over and above the interest upon the debt and preference shares of the Company. As these profits are already in excess of the interest charges, and the property under the management of the President, Mr. LOUIS H. MYER, of this City, is rapidly gaining in productive value, the early prospect is held out that the common stock will be made at least a moderate income security. Few of the Railway concerns reorganized in the West are doing so well at the present time, and none managed with greater integrity. Late in the afternoon the market recovered from the Corinth rumor, and a considerable business was done in the outside room, corner of Exchange-place and William-street. The late rates of the day were not in all cases, however, realized. New-York Central, 83½ cash, and 83⅞, buyer 10 days; Erie, 37½; Erie Preferred, 61½@⅞; Missouris, 51⅞@⅞; Tennessees, 57⅞@58; Gold, 102@102¼ ₩ cent.; United States 6 ₩ cents, of 1881, 93¼@⅜ ₩ cent. The Western Shares about the same as at the Second Board, except Prairie du Chien, for which 28 ₩ cent. was bid, and 28½ asked.

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	92½	Mech. Banking Ass'n	80
Manhattan	125	Broadway	126
Merchants'	94	American Exchange	89½
Mechanics'	102	Pacific	110
Union	92	Bank of the Republic	91
America	101½	Bank of N. America	94
City	110	Irving	55
Phœnix	90	Metropolitan	95
Tradesmen's	91½	East River	80
Fulton	120	Market	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Shoe and Leather	90
National	90	Corn Exchange	90½
Merchants' Exch	80	Continental	85
Leather Manufact's	128	Marine	100
Seventh Ward	113	Atlantic	55
State of New-York	80	Park	101
Commerce	87½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102½	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	103½	T. H. & A. sec's, 8 ₩ c.	55
Erie firsts, '68	106½	Chi. & N.W. s. f.	87½
Erie seconds, '64	100	Han & St. Joseph 1sts	39
Erie seconds, '79	101	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	100½
Erie thirds, '83	92	Tol. & Wabash firsts	77½
Erie fourths, '80	83	Tol. & Wabash seconds	48½
Erie fifths, '88	78	Mil. & P. Du C. first	89½
Hudson firsts, '69	103¾	Galena & Chic. firsts	99½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	100	Galena & Chi. seconds	100
Hudson thirds, '75	83½	Ch. & Rock I. firsts	97
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	85½
Harlem seconds, '64	92	N. J. Cen. firsts	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	96½	Long Dock Co. Bonds	110
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82	98	Mil. & P. D. C. 1sts pf.	77
Mich So. firsts 7 ₩ c.	92	Mil. & P. D. C. seconds pf.	56
Mich. So. seconds	73	Cin., Col. & Clev. firsts	102½
N. Ind. firsts	91½	Det. & Mil. firsts	50
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	90		

The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 8 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,690,692	$2,065,889	$2,297,152
Previously reported	20,446,594	33,608,616	32,606,140
Since Jan. 1	22,137,286	35,674,505	34,903,292

The Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad earnings for the month of

March, 1862, were	$81,149 07
March, 1861	49,194 46
Increase, 1862	$31,950 51

The Adams Express Company offer, through their Washington Agency, to procure on Quartermaster and other checks on the Treasury, the 6 ₩ cent. Certificates of indebtedness in which such checks are payable.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 38 Wall-street, have recently completed arrangements by which they can make prompt returns to the holders for United States, Quartermaster's, Navy Agents' and other checks on the Treasurer at Washington, which are payable in United States certificates of indebtedness.

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $583,253, including $148,000 for Customs; payments, $171,160; balance, this afternoon, $6,355,002.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. April 7.	LOANS. March 31.	SPECIE. April 7.	SPECIE. March 31.
Philadelphia	$3,159,000	$3,280,000	$1,039,000	1,046,000
North America	3,455,335	3,219,121	609,545	599,496
Farmers & Mech.	4,475,310	4,530,684	1,112,077	1,113,500
Commercial	1,639,000	1,660,000	248,000	238,000
Mechanics'	1,925,000	1,937,000	234,458	231,500
N. Liberties	1,582,000	1,564,000	364,000	361,000
Southwark	853,239	867,907	234,422	233,635
Kensington	677,211	673,289	136,935	135,179
Penn Township	845,745	859,677	175,533	175,422
Western	1,598,524	1,544,341	409,968	407,752
Man. & Mech.	1,308,000	1,237,595	150,980	150,755
Commerce	617,513	606,305	170,079	168,221
Girard	2,065,195	2,076,919	314,22	349,581
Tradesmen's	639,870	495,045	191,378	192,344
Consolidation	665,213	664,353	123,585	113,671
City	874,336	882,207	121,057	119,980
Commonwealth	594,199	569,910	77,785	75,278
Corn Exchange	657,000	656,000	103,000	100,000
Union	516,000	507,000	73,000	73,000
Total	28,037,691	27,831,333	5,886,424	5,884,314

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. April 7.	DEPOSITS. March 31.	CIRCULATION. April 7.	CIRCULATION. March 31.
Philadelphia	$1,841,000	$1,900,000	$198,000	$205,000
North America	1,942,982	1,886,103	512,218	424,080
Farmers & Mech	3,246,292	3,277,694	343,925	308,325
Commercial	922,000	1,009,000	143,000	106,000
Mechanics'	926,493	919,084	124,205	102,575
N. Liberties	1,101,000	1,104,000	124,000	99,000
Southwark	53,094	631,952	81,550	76,395
Kensington	596,514	605,831	202,795	166,250
Penn Township	627,704	637,165	144,072	129,066
Western	1,109,106	1,078,824	60,345	63,720
Man. & Mech	661,600	623,275	203,570	174,535
Commerce	448,899	449,269	88,200	61,660
Girard	935,034	941,534	264,952	213,966
Tradesmen's	443,115	394,576	93,055	84,656
Consolidation	283,500	276,463	210,225	187,349
City	445,860	472,094	131,948	123,300
Commonwealth	218,345	206,334	161,910	129,655
Corn Exchange	380,000	365,000	139,000	112,000
Union	238,000	246,000	142,000	117,000
Total	16,636,538	17,024,198	3,378,970	2,904,542

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 31.	April 7.		
Capital Stock	$11,970,690	$11,970,690		
Loans	27,831,333	28,037,691	Inc.	$206,358
Specie	5,884,314	5,886,424	Inc.	2,110
Due from other B'ks	2,134,392	2,231,889	Inc.	96,497
Due to other Banks	5,100,186	5,607,488	Inc.	507,302
Deposits	17,024,198	16,636,538	Dec.	387,660
Circulation	2,904,542	3,378,970	Inc.	574,428

The National Finances.

POLITICAL UNITY OF THE COUNTRY—ITS FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

From Hallet's European Circular, April 8.

In our last Circular we stated the relation that the political unity of the country bears to the financial and commercial prosperity of the Government and the people, and that the contest was one for order, without which we should, like the Republics of Spanish America, relapse into anarchy, barbarism and poverty. This fact has been most strikingly illustrated by the rapid rise in the market value of the securities of the rebel States, as they are reduced to subjection to the National authority. The theory is that protection will be extended and obedience to law enforced, under which society will be soon restored to its normal condition, and resume the discharge of the obligations resting upon it, among the most sacred of which is the public faith. Left to itself it is felt that the disintegrating process would go on, till no considerable body of men would acknowledge any common head; so that, at no distant day, communities would be broken up into numberless clans, each hostile to the other, and all dwarfed in their means, aims and ideas by the petty and personal objects which would necessarily engross attention. All such tendencies, so universal at the South, are abhorrent to the truly national sentiment of the North, and must, if need be, be curbed by a strong hand. As our armies progress, consequently State Stocks rise, while those of the Confederate Government fall. We have only to capture Richmond and a few other important places to render the latter utterly worthless.

The whole contest is one for the maintenance of property under the duty of the maintenance of law. As we have natural resources vastly greater than those of any other people, and as property in the Northern States is much more equally distributed than anywhere else, society here must rest on foundations more stable than in any other country. Civilized society rests upon no other basis. Property is the true conservative, and that community, consequently, is the least exposed to change where property exists in the greatest measure, and is the most equally shared. We can have no violent and radical changes at the North, because these are believed to be injurious to all and beneficial to none. Change here is rapid only as it results from growth. No man at the North can see any way by which his condition would be bettered by any important alteration of the social structure. This section is now a unit in feeling and ideas, because it is a unit in interest. Society at the South, notwithstanding its assumed conservatism, rests upon a volcano, because one-half of the people would gladly witness its complete subversion. Some European nations are obnoxious to a similar charge. There are in all numerous classes rendered discontented by a belief that their humiliation is caused by unjust laws and institutions. But where the people are almost universally well to do, as in this country, and where universal equality exists, every member forms a portion of the base of the pyramid of society, which cannot be overturned without overturning and destroying all.

We have only to look at the public debts of this country in the light stated, which is the true one, to see that they really exceed in the excellence of their security those of any other nation, or certainly those of any other community that does not rest upon an equally immutable basis. With us every expenditure is identified with the preservation of what is dearest to man—his property, and the order and ideas to which he has been trained. The debt will soon add another tie to bind still closer the Government and the people. Being issued in sums of five dollars and upwards, it will soon be distributed as widely as property itself, so that nearly every voter, which with us means every citizen, will see in the maintenance of the Government the preservation of the means upon which he depends, in part or whole, for support. These securities will be regarded all the more valuable from provisions that are certain to be made for their ultimate payment, in accordance with the universal practice of the States, as well as the nation. The public debts of all have, almost without exception, been treated as commercial transactions, to be paid off at an early day. We shall, in the present instance, be true to precedent and tradition. Government has reserved to itself the right to pay off all the debts contracted, or authorized to be contracted, within a period of five years, with the exception of some $70,000,000 of twenty years bonds. The object of this was two-fold—not to burden itself with a debt running through a long course of years; *or, in case it became necessary to borrow on long time, to wait till the credit of Government was fully restored, when it would be enabled to make loans at the rates of interest which, for nearly twenty years past, its securities have yielded the purchaser, and which have not exceeded four and one-half per cent.* Such, we are confident, it will be enabled to do, even before its 7.30 ₩ cents. fall due. We are to have no more long bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, unless sold at par. With the progress of our arms, those issued of this class must advance to the figures the 6 ₩ cents. so long held, and serve as standards of price for other securities. The small amount issued, and the certainty that no more will be issued yielding so high a rate of interest, are important elements in the value of those outstanding, and must cause their steady, if not rapid appreciation.

Another important element in the value of the public securities is the rapid progress of the country in population and wealth. The ratio of increase of the former from 1850 to 1860, was 36.5 ₩ cent.; the total increase being 8,300,000. The ratio of increase of the value of property of the country was considerably more than 100 ₩ cent.; the aggregate for 1850 being $7,066,562,966; for 1860, $16,102,524,116. There will be a slight check to the progress of population, though not a permanent one. In the Northern States the conditions favorable to a rapid increase—abundant food, remunerative prices for labor, and cheap fertile lands, were never more perfect and complete. Their wealth will probably increase faster in the next ten, than it has in the last ten years. The agencies to which the marvelous increase for the last ten are due—steam as applied to production and locomotion—have only just begun to be put in motion, to convert our natural wealth into forms fitting for use. In the North the demon of discord has not shown its head, and industry pursues its objects with the same confidence and success that it did before secession was dreamed of. The strength that the North has displayed showed that secession took off only a very small fraction of that of the whole country. But the burdens that we can bear to-day will become light to-morrow, enabling us, as on two former occasions, to commence, after a brief pause, the rapid retirement of our liabilities. At the close of the war it is not probable that we shall have a larger debt, in ratio to our population, than we had at the formation of our Government, while the means of our people, compared with their numbers, are certainly five-fold greater, and are increasing in vastly greater ratio than this.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 8.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 8, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 107 bbls. Ashes, 17,662 bbls. Flour, 486 bbls. and 2,264 bags Corn Meal, 6,655 bush. Wheat, 12,381 bush. Corn, 2,577 bush. Rye, 1,530 bush. Barley, 4,790 bush. Oats, 3,258 bush. Malt, 8,757 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,443 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 30 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been inactive at former quotations.

COPPER—All kinds have been in limited request at drooping prices. Refined Ingots, 22c.; New Sheathing, 28c.; Yellow Metal, 24c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quiet, yet quoted steady, at 27½c.@28c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔. The Government sale of Orleans Cotton, the prize cargo of the steamer *Magnolia*, was well attended by purchasers, representing the manufacturing interests of the country. The competition was brisk, and the prices realized indicated a decided advance on the previous day's quotations. The total amount sold 1,013 bales, or 452,307 ℔s., which realized $123,022 76. Messrs. REYNOLDS & Co., of Providence, bought 898 bales, including 222 bales at 29¼c., 232 bales at 27¾c., 311 bales at 26¾c., and 133 bales at 23½c.; Mr. W. H. WALL, of this City, 89 bales, stained, at 26¾c.; Mr. A. D. SMITH, of Providence, 8 bales, stained, at 25c. ₩ ℔.; and the Pontomac Company, of Pittsfield, 18 bales. The sale was made under the direction of Mr. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Florida—Mr. D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull, to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. Sales have been made, since our last, of only 8,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 22½@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 15@ $5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 75@$5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 22½	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 20	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 40@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request—including extra at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,350 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl; sales, 280 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, and prices are declining. Sales, 9,400 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 22; White Western at $1 40; choice Red Winter at $1 33; Red Jersey at $1 33; Red State (Winter) at $1 30; poor White Southern on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn is in more demand at former prices. Sales 71,000 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 65c.@67c. for White Western; 60c.@62c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₩ bushel. Rye is less active at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales 3,200 bushels. Barley is heavy and drooping; sales 1,150 bushels State at 85c.@88c., and 1,400 bushels Canada East at 88c., (at railroad dépôt,) ₩ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs, during the past two weeks, Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews thus: "The only new or important feature in the trade for the fortnight is the opening during the past week of river navigation to Albany. The fear of a freshet at that point has of late been so imminent that there has been no accumulation of stock, and consequently our supplies are not materially increased. There is the same inactive appearance in the trade generally as noticed in the last two or three circulars, increased of late by the continued dullness of the English market, and the large stock at the Western ports to come forward on the early resumption of Lake and Canal navigation. The transactions in Flour are chiefly to the retailers for City and local use, with a fair inquiry for the Eastern, South American and West India markets. The lower grades of State Extra, Western and Canadian, have declined the most. The stock of the better kinds of Western being light, that description is held more firmly. At yesterday's Produce Exchange there was a quiet market, without any material change in value. In Wheat there have been but few transactions of moment. There is no assortment for shippers. The stock consisting chiefly of Winter Red, holders do not offer freely, and the English orders are at limits that prevent their execution. From all parts of the West the accounts are favorable as regards the appearance of the coming crop, there being no complaints of Winter killed, and the area of cultivation considerably increased. Indian Corn has slightly improved in value under low freights, and rather more favorable foreign advices. The stock is much reduced by late shipments, and there is some speculative demand for the article in store at present prices. The export clearances for the fortnight aggregate to Great Britain and Ireland 37,973 bbls. Flour, 112,635 bushels Wheat, 600,574 bushels Indian Corn; to France, 1,401 bbls. Flour; to Portugal, 32,771 bushels Wheat; to the Continent, 287 bbls. Flour, 34,328 bushels Rye, 120 bushels Corn."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	April 4, '62	1,078,093	10,206,153	8,396,455
Philadelphia	Mar. 27, '62	256,598	1,596,479	280,468
Baltimore	Mar. 27, '62	28,231	335,942	183,659
Boston	Mar. 28, '62	213,854	35,622	48,916
Other Ports	Mar. 21, '62	44,831	1,409,179	—
Total		1,621,607	13,583,375	8,909,498
To about same period, 1861		1,600,761	15,422,717	5,165,418
To about same period, 1860		202,126	537,663	75,536
To about same period, 1859		85,758	415,800	319,452

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N.Y., to Mar. 25, 1862	560,822	6,838,016	252,314	997,416
F'm other Ports, to latest dates	17,404	96,729	19,481	29,452

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand for shipment and home use, at 70c.@85c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former prices, including last year's crop, at 12c.@18c. ₩ ℔.

HONEY—Sales 18 bbls. St. Domingo at 70c., cash, ₩ gallon.

IRON—American is in request, and is quite stiffly held. Other kinds are inactive.

LEAD—Sales 50 tons Spanish Pig at $6 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales 130 hhds., including Porto Rico at 36c., English Island at 28c., and Cuba Muscovado at 24c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin continues in lively request, and prices of Common have advanced to $7@$7 25, closing at $7 25 ₩ 310 ℔s., with sales of 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine is stiffly held, at $1 20 ₩ gallon, but is quiet to-day; 50 bbls. Wilmington Tar brought $9 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, generally, at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 40; Crude Whale at 48c.@51c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 32½@$1 37½; Linseed at 85c.@86c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 65c.@75c.; City Red at 50c.; Crude Petroleum at 12c.@13½c.; Refined Petroleum at 25c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 7.—*Sperm*—The market is without transactions since our last, there being no demand. *Whale*—Is quiet. The transactions for the week include sales of 225 bbls., in parcels, at 48c. ₩ gallon, and 400 bbls. of the *Cambria's* cargo at a price not transpired, but understood at the same price.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to April 7, 1862	2,218	7,498	167,900
Same time last year	10,607	23,329	329,950

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and drooping. Sales 600 bbls., at $13@$13 12½ for Mess; $12 25@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively demand, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is unaltered; sales, 1,100 boxes, at 6¾c.@8c. ₩ ℔. Lard is in fair demand at previous prices; sales 1,470 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef has not varied; sales, since our last, 160 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is plenty and in less request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 14c.@20c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6½c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has declined to $210, per bushel. Market heavy. Nothing really new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Sales, 430 hhds., including Cuba at 6½c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8½c.; also 970 boxes Havana within a range of from 7½c.@8½c., per ℔.

TEAS—The principal inquiry has been for Greens, which are quite firm.

TIN—Plates have arrived and been sold freely at reduced prices, though particulars have not been disclosed. Other kinds inactive.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet. Sales 72 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@13c., and 61 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@12½c., per ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 45,000 ℔s., at 8⅞c.@9c. ₩ ℔. The business of the past week Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last a steady demand has prevailed for shipment, both for hhds. and bbls. The stock continues light, but as the orders are not very heavy, prices have undergone no change, notwithstanding the firmness in Sterling Exchange and decline in Freights. Light sales have been made to City manufacturers of prime as well as of second quality, which has brought from 7⅞c.@8c. The bulk of the transactions for the week have been at 8¾c., our extreme quotations being difficult to obtain, except for favorite brands. At the close the market is steady at previous rates. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9⅞c. ₩ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 1,450 bbls. at 23c.@25c. ₩ gallon, chiefly within the range, the market closing irregularly.

FREIGHTS—Limited engagements were reported, to-day, at declining rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. @1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 4¾d.@5¼d. Corn, 4¾d.@5d. ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 1s. 9d.@2s.; Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s., and by steamer at 35s.; Tallow, 15s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d., ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s.@2s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The marine corps at the Flushing-avenue Barracks will be increased by three sergeants, six corporals, and forty privates, who have been detached from the force at the Washington Barracks, and will arrive to-day. This will amply provide marine guards for vessels going into commission, and leave a sufficient number of men for guard duty at the barracks and Navy-yard. The guard of marines which left the *North Carolina* a few days since, with a detachment of blue-jackets, for Cairo, Ill., returned to their old quarters yesterday. The journey was expeditiously made, and the men reached their destination safely.

The steamer *Huntsville* has had her armament removed, and has hauled from under the shears. A gang of men are at work stripping her decks, to get her boilers out. The *Massachusetts* will now haul under the shears to take her guns on board.

The two vessels (*Ticonderoga* and *Lackawana*) on the stocks are making way pretty rapidly. They will both be rated as second-class frigates, although they will have but one tier of guns each. They are precisely of the same model and dimensions, and their timbers are cut out in the same moulds.

The gunboat *Dawn* received her armament yesterday. It consists of four long thirty-two-pounders, broadside, and one twenty-pound Parrott gun on the forecastle. A shipkeeper named CHAPMAN, belonging to this vessel, while on his way to work, called at a tavern outside the gate of the Navy-yard, and complained of palpitation of the heart. He sat down on a chair, and immediately expired.

The gunboats *Fort Henry* and *Somerset*, which were put into commission last week, still remain at the yard. The former has had some necessary repairs done to her exhaust pipe, and is ready for sea again.

The regular troops garrisoning the forts in the harbor have not yet received their January and February pay, and it is reported that no money will be forthcoming until May, when they will be paid in full for the four months.

The work at the medical purveying dépôt in Grand-street has increased so much recently that additional packers have had to be sent from Governor's Island. Besides the Surgeons, Drs. SATTERLEE and ABBOTT, there are nine men employed there now.

THE LOST FISHING VESSELS FROM GLOUCESTER.—The Cape Ann *Advertiser* gives a list of the fifteen fishing vessels lost on George's Banks in the terrible gale of Feb. 24, thirteen of them with all their crews, which we have subjoined in tabular form. Beside the thirteen lost with all on board, there is another missing, and probably lost, though as she fitted for a long trip it is possible she may be safe. The following table shows the name of the vessel, tonnage, value and insurance, and the number of lives lost:

Vessels.	Tons.	Value.	Insurance.	Lives Lost.
Enterprise	93	$4,000	$3,500	9
G. F. Wonson	93	3,500	3,000	9
May Queen	91	3,300	3,225	9
Ocean Flower	92	3,600	3,150	9
Oconomowoc	86	3,200	2,800	10
North Star	79	2,800	2,450	9
Contest	97	4,200	3,675	9
Nebraska	88	3,200	2,800	9
Clara Eva	80	3,000	2,625	9
Annie Laurie	80	3,600	3,150	9
Dreadnaught	83	3,600	3,150	9
J. J. Crittenden	96	4,200	3,675	10
Anglo Saxon	91	4,000	3,500	10
Borodino	90	3,030	2,625	—
Quickstep	88	3,200	2,800	—

On Monday evening, Feb. 24, the N. W. gale suddenly burst upon the fishing fleet on George's, where there were about seventy sail, anchored in close proximity to each other. Not having sufficient warning of the blow, they were unable to heave up, and it is expected that the missing vessels came in collision with each other and went down with all on board.

Besides those lost in the gale of February there were lost in the great gale of January 1st the following:

Vessels.	Tons.	Value.	Insurance.	Lives Lost.
Cynisca	94	$3,600	$3,000	9
Life Boat	92	4,000	not ins.	9
R. H. Oakes	101	6,000	5,000	—
Ella Osborne	80	3,200	2,500	—

This statement shows the loss of 138 men, who have left 70 widows and 147 young children. There appears to be but little hope of the missing vessel left out of the list, as she has not been seen since the January gale. Subscriptions are making for the relief of the families of these victims of the Winter gales.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26

FROM AMERICA.

China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL gentleman, a widower, 58 years of age, without incumbrance, of irreproachable moral character, a Protestant, of domestic habits, with some property and a moderate income, having known the happiness of wedded life, and deeply feeling his changed and lonely condition, desires to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with an American Protestant lady, under 50 years of age, educated, accomplished, amiable, pious, good looking and used to good but not gay society, who has an income at least adequate to her individual support and that of her children, if she have any, and whose happiness would be augmented by the kindness and devotion of an indulgent husband were a mutual attachment formed and cherished. Unquestionable references as to character and respectability given and asked before an interview is sought. Address LEBBEUS, Post-office, New-York, with particulars as to person, age and position, which will meet with a candid and sincere consideration.

A LADY, POSSESSING REFINEMENT, social position, wealth and lovable qualities, can ascertain, by corresponding with COELEBS, Station B Post-office, that a gentleman of undoubted respectability and possessing intrinsic merit, is sincerely seeking a wife.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York, from foot of Robinson-st., at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DRIED APPLES.—125 BARRELS NEW CHOICE State apples for sale, by JOSIAH RICH & CO., No. 232 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF 1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.
BY RICHARDS & WHITING,
On WEDNESDAY, April 9,
At 10½ o'clock,
At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
COMPRISING ALL VARIETIES OF SPRING GOODS.
Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, ALL MADE TO ORDER.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 65 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av., a general assortment, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, marble-top centre and side tables, rosewood, grand-action, 7-octave piano, by T. Gilbert, Boston; iron safe, extension dining table, hair mattresses, bolsters, and pillows, globe mirrors, mantel vases, rosewood arm-chairs, mahogany rockers and chairs in haircloth, spring mattresses, marble-top hat-stands, gilt frame mirrors, white china dinner sét, china and glassware, &c., kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF MANILA ROPE, CANVAS, OAKUM SHAKINGS, REFUSE FROM BRASS FURNACE, BY ORDER OF ISAAC HENDERSON, NAVY AGENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:
OLD MANILA ROPE, about 3,000 pounds.
OLD CANVAS, about 3,000 pounds.
OAKUM SHAKINGS, about 80,000 pounds.
OAKUM DUST, about 10,000 pounds.
About 60 loads refuse from brass furnace.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
$8,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.
To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich china, silver ware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MOSTLY MADE BY G. HERTER, IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at 84 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., an elegant assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites of rosewood ebony and ormolu, covered in rich silk brocade, do. of richly carved rosewood, inlaid bois de rose, covered in green silk reps, reps curtains, rosewood etagere, rosewood piano-forte, velvet carpets, richly carved rosewood centre table, real ormolu and bronze clock and candelabras from Paris, chandeliers to match, large bronze figures, ebony pedestals.
Dining-room complete in black walnut, buffet extension table, lounge and chairs, covered in morocco and reps. Bedroom suites in carved rosewood, do. black walnut, do. polished oak, &c.; bedding, China and glass, and other furniture. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 258 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, a general assortment, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocatel; pier glasses, etageres and centre-tables, rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunn & Clark; music rack, mahogany suite in hair-cloth, sideboard, extension-table, china and glassware, cutlery, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses and pillows, wardrobe, black-walnut chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, one hall-stand, oil-cloth, and other furniture. Sale commences with the kitchen furniture.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 20th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 7 Amity-place, Laurens-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany parlor furniture in hair-cloth, rosewood centre tables, brocatel window curtains, pier mirror, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair mattresses, feather pillows and beds, stair carpet, oil-cloths, black walnut extension table, &c., &c.

W. A. WEEKS, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at the private residence No. 23 Union-place, Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J., elegant household furniture, consisting of a very superior rosewood melodeon, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, curtains and window shades, pier mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and chairs, hair and other mattresses, stair carpets, extension tables and libraries, crockery, China and glass ware, &c., &c. Sale positive.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer, No. 50 Wall-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—EDWARD PETTINGER will sell, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Chrystie-st., the stock of foreign wines, champagnes, clarets, (in wood and glass,) Rhine wines, white wines, and liquors of every description, bar fixtures, utensils, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Simon Steiger; also, one bay horse, six years old, sound and kind; three sets harness, saddle, sleigh, wagon, &c. Sale positive without reserve. Catalogues ready. By order of
HENRY E. SILBERHORN } Executors.
DAVID GRECALING, }

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer—Office No. 453 Broadway.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private dwelling-house No. 143 West 53d-st., near 8th-av., the entire furniture contained therein, consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, rosewood, and plush, and mahogany, and hair-cloth parlor suites, two beautiful Japanese cabinets, (brought by the steamer Niagara,) fine bedroom and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, palliasses, pillows, &c., velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, crockery, glassware, &c. &c. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—On THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, by CHARLES C. WARREN, (late of the firm of Alexis Bragg & Warren,) No. 22 Cortlandt-st., one thousand cases or more of boots and shoes, embracing contributions of desirable Spring goods in great variety from nearly all the leading manufacturers of New-England, and is intended to be made
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.
Regular auction sales hereafter, of which due notice will be given.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., an assortment of household furniture, marble-top cottage suites, mahogany and black walnut do., feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, cribs, lounges, centre tables, washstands, bookcases and cabinets, extension tables, dressing bureaus, cane-seat chairs, pier mirrors, oak dining-room suites, window curtains, kitchen furniture, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 NASSAU-ST., between Fulton and John sts.,
THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, PIER MIRRORS, VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS, &c., REMOVED FROM THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, No. 187 FOURTH-ST.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY AND DIVISION-STREET.—BULKLEY & FISK will sell on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick house, and lot, known as No. 242 East Broadway, 23 feet 10 inches by about 45 feet deep; lot 106 feet in depth, running through to Division-st., with a brick building on Division-st. Maps at the office, 43 Wall-st.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN GRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York,) THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good landing, buildings complete, in good order; modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,800 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. SABIN, Auctioneer.
CHOICE BOOKS, INCLUDING THE COLLECTION of a Professor, now United States Consul in Europe. Illustrated books, which will be sold at auction by J. SABIN, at No. 84 Nassau-st., on THURSDAY, April 10, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready and books on view.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 152 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

J. M. MILLER & WM. KENNEDY, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF TENEMENT HOUSES.—On FRIDAY, April 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, two four-story Philadelphia brick tenement houses, Nos. 333 and 335 29th-st., (10th and 11th avs.,) New-York; subject to $4,000 mortgage each. Rent roll $800 each.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7 o'clock. Private Library of valuable and choice books on various subjects, and a large collection of miscellaneous literature, including a variety of expensively illustrated works, &c.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS to be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 10 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large and fresh assortment of City made and Eastern goods, suitable for City and country trade.

MORTGAGE SALE—BUILDING MATERIALS.—I will expose to sale on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of April, 1862, at 11 A. M., in 58th and 59th sts., between 2d and 3d avs., a large quantity of brick, beams, window-frames, work-shops, lumber, &c.
WM. T. SHANER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.,
VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., belonging to private gentlemen, viz.:
A thorough English bred dark chestnut Mare, 15½ hands high, warranted in every respect; has gone 2:40 to the pole; 9 years old; is a perfect picture under the saddle: cost the present owner $1,000.
Also an Only Mare Colt, from the above, sired by the noted stallion "Napoleon," two years old on the 24th inst.
Also a two-seated Phaeton, but little used, built by Wood Brothers; shifting top, very stylish, weighs about 400 lbs.
Also, a Rockaway wagon for six persons, built by the successor of George Watson, Philadelphia, as good as new, with pole and shafts.
The above can be seen at CURTIS' RIDING SCHOOL, in the rear of the Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, until the day of sale, and on that day in front of our store, as above.
We would call particular attention to the above, all being of the first class.
Gray Horse—Thorough-bred Messenger, [illegible] years old, kind, gentle and sound, very showy, good under saddle and in harness, will trot in 3⅛.
A Brown Bay Horse, 16 hands, 8 years old, long tail, very stylish, can trot in 3 minutes, is gentle, sound and kind in single and double harness—sold for want of use.
Also, a very beautiful and stylish trotting wagon, in fine condition.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
By A. JOURNEAY,
At salesroom No. 373 Broadway,
THURSDAY, April 10,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
OF VELVET TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETING,
Mattresses, Oil-cloths, Rugs, &c.
TERMS CASH.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 NASSAU-ST., near Fulton-st., one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by Seabury; one rosewood 6½-octave, made by Hallet & Cumston, Boston; one mahogany grand piano, made by Broadwood, London; also, one mahogany 6-octave piano. The above are all in good order, and will be sold without reserve.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers.
SHELLS AND MINERALS.
BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, offer at private sale, a large collection of shells and a cabinet of minerals, gathered, with much care, during many years, principally in Europe, and embracing very choice and scarce specimens. Also, an elegant sideboard of elaborate workmanship, inlaid with carved ivory, representing Oriental Mythology.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of elegant furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, THURSDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising the works of Wm. M. Brown, De Munter, A. Hulk, P. Lacroix, J. Talbot, E. P. Beaulieu, J. Danbay, Cantineau, Chenot, Van Elven, T. Zoeg, Van Lempothen, Degan, V. Bul and others of celebrity. The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage [illegible]
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. [illegible]
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. [illegible]
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. [illegible]
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. [illegible]
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class $130
Third-class 65

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
KANGAROO SATURDAY, [illegible]
ETNA SATURDAY, [illegible]
CITY OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY, [illegible]
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin $75 | Steerage [illegible]
First cabin to London $80 | Steerage to London [illegible]
First cabin to Paris $85 | Steerage to Paris [illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg $85 | Steerage to Hamburg [illegible]
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $[illegible], $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $[illegible]. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, [illegible]
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, [illegible]
Passage money to Nassau [illegible]
Passage money to Havana [illegible]
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, JAMES ANDERSON, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 9th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the CHINA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 23d inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862. }
VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION ON HUDSON RIVER RESUMED.—The People's Line steamers have commenced their regular trips to Albany, and from this date will leave, EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 15, North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. Tickets, for all points West, to be had at the office on the dock. Freight forwarded to Albany and the West with dispatch.
P. C. SMITH, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamer ARMENIA will run daily (Sundays excepted) to Poughkeepsie, leaving Pier foot of Harrison-st. at 6 o'clock. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock P. M., making the intermediate landings.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

UNITED STATES
CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
CLOAKS AND DEMI-SACQUES,
Exclusive in Style,
Unique in Manufacture.
POPULAR PRICES.
GEORGE CAREY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERER'S GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS and DEALERS,
Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
AND PRACTICAL PAPER HANGERS,
Have the largest and best-selected stock of the above goods in this market. They will sell them by lot or roll to wholesale and retail buyers, and will take orders to hang them in plain and decorative styles at a small advance on cost.

HEAVY CURTAINS,
From the richest and most costly,
To the cheapest that are made.
SOLOMON & HART,
Upholsterers,
No. 369 Broadway,
are offering great inducements in the above goods.

WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Manufacturers,
offer them to the trade and at retail much below market prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359
SPRING STYLES, 1862, BROADWAY.
FOR DWELLINGS,
STORE WINDOWS AND SKY-LIGHTS,
MANUFACTURED BY G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 LACE CURTAINS. 359
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
VESTIBULE LACE,
And all kinds of TRIMMINGS,
At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
Are now offering at retail their finely assorted stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Consisting of the best styles and makes of
SHIRTING LINENS.
Linen Sheetings, Table Napkins, Towels, Quilts, Flannels, &c., &c.
Also, a large stock of
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Cambric Muslins, Jaconets, Nainsooks and India Twills.
They would call particular attention to their very fine stock for
BOYS' WEAR,
Of plain, plaid and striped Linen Drills, Sateens, Nankenettes and printed Linens, which they believe to be unequaled in the City, for style and cheapness.
LACE CURTAINS.
Chintzes, Cornices, Shades, Reps, Tapestries, Brocatels, Satins, &c., &c., in great variety, and at low prices.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

A CARD.
Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.
This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of
SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

F. DERBY & CO.,
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,
Invite the special attention of their friends and the public to their
LARGE, CHOICE,
AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
For the gentlemen's wear, entirely
NEW STYLES,
Which they are willing to make up to order in their usual well known style of excellence, at
POPULAR PRICES.
No. 57 Walker-st.

EAST INDIA PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS,
Black and colored, plain, plaid and striped—the most durable and elegant material for Summer wear. Also, check wash Silks, Canton and Japanese Crapes, Nankeens, Seersucker, Pongees, &c., at
FOUNTAIN & CO.'S, No. 653 BROADWAY.
American Indian Goods, Fans, &c.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS, 6TH-AV., CORNER of 28th-st., WILL OPEN, THIS DAY, a beautiful assortment of GOODS from Auction, which we offer at extremely low prices.
COLLARS—Ladies' Embroidered Collars, all new shape, 1s., 2s., 3s., to 75c.
CAMBRIC BANDS, EDGINGS, FROCK WAISTS, &c., very cheap.
BLACK LACE VEILS; also, Dona Maria VEILS, 2s. and upward.
LADIES' and GENTS' Linen Handk'fs., selling much under price.
CAMBRIC SETS—3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., to $2.
LACES—Every variety of Lace Goods at Auction Prices.
RIBBONS—Figured Bonnet Ribbons—12c., 15c., 18c., 25c., to 37c. a yard.
RIBBONS in Cord Edges, for Dress Trimmings—cheap.
RIBBONS in every variety, selling at auction prices.
RIBBONS—Black Velvet Ribbons, extra quality.
BONNET and LINING SILKS, in every variety.
RUCHES and TABS—Very cheap, to close.
FLOWERS and ROSES—Just received, a splendid variety.
MILLINERY in all its branches.
LADIES' SILK HATS, ready made and made to order.
BONNETS—Bleached, pressed and altered over.
STRAW BONNETS—Children's Straw HATS, 50c. and up.
STRAW GOODS in every variety—Cheap!!!
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
N.B.—LADIES' BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, 63c., worth $1.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLIAMS & ORVIS'S
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50. These Machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.
SALESROOM, NO. 609 BROADWAY, UP-STAIRS.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 638 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15—LOST—ON MONDAY, 7TH INST., BEtween No. 45 Bond-st. and Cooper Institute, or in the Institute, a lady's small gold watch and chain; Wm. D. Briggs, New-York, Maker, No. 18,935. The finder will receive $15 on returning the same to No. 45 Bond-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH INST., ON 6TH-av., a small FUR CAPE or TIPPET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 625 6th-av.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.
Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Rt. Rev. WM. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., Bishop of New-Jersey, President.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.
The Preparatory Department is in full operation, educating boys from the Primary Branches up through the Freshman Collegiate Studies.
The smaller boys are under maternal care and watchfulness.
Boys are admitted at any time in the term. There are two terms in each year, beginning Nov. 1 and May 1.
Application for admission and for further information should be addressed to the Rector.

"AM. SCHOOL INST.," ESTABLISHED 1855 For supplying SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, and Families, with competent teachers *without charge*:
For aiding Teachers to secure suitable appointments:
For giving PARENTS AND GUARDIANS information and circulars of good schools:
For selling and renting School Properties.
References: Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Prof. Porter, Yale; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Mess. Barnes & Burr, and Mess. Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, New-York; Prof. Marcius Willson, at Harpers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, 596 Broadway.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

ST. MARY'S HALL—THE BISHOP OF NEW-Jersey, President; Rev. ELVIN K. SMITH, Principal. Terms in full, for board and tuition, $150 per session of five months, beginning May 1 and Nov. 1. Thorough instruction in music, drawing and painting, modern languages, Latin, and all the branches of a complete English education. Apply, for admission, to the Principal, at Burlington, N. J. Catalogues can be had at Appletons, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 11th inst., from 4 to 6 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.
MRS. C. M. WHITE, MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.—This School, for Boarding Pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a good, first-class Institution at low rates. Military Drills are on the School Campus. Gold's Steam Heater warms the establishment. Session begins May 6.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 153 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway, or of the Principal.

DWIGHT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN. —Twelve boys only, received and carefully instructed. Particular attention given to small boys. Terms very moderate. For circulars, apply to J. R. WILCOX, No. 185 5th-av., corner 23d-st., or address the Principal of the Dwight Institute, at Litchfield.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The SUMMER TERM of this Collegiate Seminary will commence April 18. Special attention is given to music and physical culture. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

DEER-PARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, Orange Co., N. Y., for ladies; eighty miles by rail. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Port Jervis, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN. —Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY HIGHLY educated, and of superior attainments, to superintend a gentleman's household and teach his two children (aged, say, 10 and 12) the usual English branches, music, and French, and Latin. To a competent, accomplished and agreeable person, and of lively and cheerful disposition, a home will be offered. Address, giving full particulars, Mr. B., Box No. 3,701 Post-office, New-York.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS. —A young lady (English) wishes to make an engagement with a family residing in or near the City, in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music, and drawing; having taught in the City, she can offer the highest testimonials from any of her pupils. Address O. M. O., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

A CLERGYMAN OF COLLEGIATE AND theological training, compelled by bronchial disease to relinquish preaching, would prepare boys for college, or serve as private tutor to young men desiring to enter advanced classes. Would also accept a position as bookkeeper, or as confidential clerk; has had experience in business. Address CLERICUS, box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, music and drawing, desires an engagement, in a school preferred, or would instruct a private class of pupils in the City or country. Address, for two weeks, TEACHER, No. 110 West 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side of the street.

MUSIC, FRENCH AND GERMAN.—A LAdy, a thorough instructress of vocal and instrumental music, and the French and German languages, desires an engagement as resident teacher in a private family, in the City or country; best of reference given. Address W. M., Union-square Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin, music, and other ornamental branches, if desired, wishes an engagement in a school or family, in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN LADY WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school where her services will be considered an equivalent for board and tuition in French, or as governess for a home; no objection to the country. Address F. E. B., Station E., New-York City.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—An English lady of experience, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of a thorough English education, with music and French, and offering the highest testimonials, wishes an engagement. Address P. M. C., Union-square Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach children in the English branches of education, either in a private family or in a private school; has no objection to sew or embroider. Address Miss QUACKINBUSH, No. 230 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN A CHURCH INSTItution, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, experienced and unmarried. Address M. A., No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher, either in a family or first-class school. Address Miss REED, Station C, Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Dépôt No. 98 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

$10,000 OR $15,000.—A PERSON HAVING this amount to invest, can obtain an interest in a respectable, substantial, and profitable business. The article is manufactured under contract, and is secured by letters patent. It is in general use and good demand. Address Box No. 298 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN METROPOLITAN Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., near 8th-st., together with the apparatus, fixtures, &c., &c., complete, being one of the most complete establishments in the City; rent low. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, ONE OF THE OLDEST established grocery stores in the City, the owner having no further use for it, as he has retired to the country with an ample fortune, made on the premises. Terms moderate to responsible parties. Inquire on the premises of DAVID BRITTON, No. 27 Amity-st., corner of Greene.

$25,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—The interest of a retiring partner in a manufacturing establishment in this City, long established and doing an extensive business. Address CASH, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN WHOLE OR IN PART, AT A LOW rent, the five-story marble-front store No. 447 Broadway, through to Mercer st.
Also, for sale or to let, Nos. 25 and 29 West 45th-st.; new brown-stone fronts, four stories, modern, each 20x50, lot 100 feet 5 inches deep. Rent this year, $700.
Also, two-story frame house No. 782 Greenwich-st., corner Bethune, 44x50, lot about 90 feet square. Rent this year, $800. Inquire of J. F. MITCHELL, No. 62 Wall-st., or No. 782 Greenwich-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, the two houses and lots at the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st.; this property is admirably adapted for a boarding-house or small hotel, and to a good tenant it will be let on favorable terms. Apply to RIDLEY WATTS, No. 704 Broadway, or CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 1 Hanover-st.

TO LET LOW—THE HANDSOME, NEW, LARGE store and basement, 25x85 feet, having elegant plate-glass windows, high ceilings, and all the late improvements, No. 99 6th-av., directly opposite 8th-st., near the Jefferson Market; a very desirable location for a first-class grocery, dry goods, or other retail business. Apply at 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., of R. L. SUYDAM.

$550 RENT WANTED—FOR THE ELEGANT three-story, high-stoop house No. 158 West 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The house is 20x50 feet, three rooms deep all the way up, contains all the modern improvements, and is being put in perfect order. Can be had until the first of May without charge. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., FIVE stories high, 27 feet front and 70 deep, thoroughly built and in complete order. The best location on the west side of the town for a wholesale grocery. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, THE upper part of a house in the Ninth Ward, consisting of six rooms with water and gas; it has a large yard and its location is unexceptionable: rent $250; parties addressing H. T., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, will be called upon; must state the number of family and give real address.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 163 Charles-st., consisting of 8 rooms; would accommodate two small families; also the 3-story house No. 692 Washington-st.; will accommodate two families; rent $400. Apply to R. S. KING, No. 774 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET IN BEDFORD—A HOUSE IN PACIfic-st., Brooklyn, between Nostrand and New-York avs., with modern improvements and eight lots of ground, with vines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHTH-AV. STORE TO LET—NO. 341—80 feet long, with plate-glass windows, the best block on the avenue, and next door to George Keyes' large dry goods store, suitable for a large boot and shoe store, or any other business. Apply at No. 343 8th-av.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 3 UNION-SQUARE, (WEST SIDE,) for business purposes. House three stories, 26 feet front, by 45.6, with rear room, high basement and attics. Apply to WM. M. BURGOYNE, No. 58 Exchange-place; or THEODORE BURGOYNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

A LARGE HANDSOME PARLOR, AND part of back parlor, to let to a doctor, dentist, merchant tailor, or for any light business; also furnished rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 95 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

LOFTS TO LET.—THREE FLOORS AND OFfice of No. 8 North William-st., separate or together, well-lighted and adapted for light manufacturing purposes. Rent low. Apply at the office on second floor, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH STOOP house No. 86 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

NO. 155 EAST 36TH-STREET.—THREE-story, basement and cellar, high stoop house; lot 20x100 feet, to let or for sale on very favorable terms. Inquire of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 63 West 35th-st., or No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone house, No. 47 West 13th-st. Will be rented a bargain.
Inquire of F. A. MILLER,
No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 47 EAST 25TH-ST., near Lexington-av., just completed, with all modern improvements. Rent $750. Inquire at No. 49 East 25th-st., or of JOHN ADRIANCE, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THIRD STORY NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST. Also to let or for sale, the desirable residence and three lots corner of Myrtle-av. and Hamilton-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET LOW—THE CAPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 107 and 108 West-st. It is well calculated for a flour, grocery, or provision business. Inquire of SUYDAM, LAMBERT & CO., its present occupants.

HOTEL TO LEASE—REDUCED RENT; LOWer part City; modern built; 80 rooms, &c. Owner will aid liberally in furnishing it. Apply at BELLS' auction store, No. 26 New-Bowery.

BRICK SHOP AND STEAM-ENGINE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick shop No. 291 West 24th-st.; 25x40, with six-horse power steam-engine.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT No. 38 Broadway—having been newly painted and papered, and with every convenience. Apply, in the building, to L. J. WYETH, Room No. 3.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses Nos. 59 East 28th-st. and 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., or to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. McKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND PART OF THE third floors of brown-stone house No. 141 West 37th-st., to a small family of adults. Rent $250. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, any time after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT FAMILY mansion, with grounds, situated corner of Fulton and Classon avs., Brooklyn. The house, newly painted and in fine order, is replete with every comfort, and contains all the modern improvements, and the grounds, comprising about twenty-seven lots, are beautifully laid out, and contain a great variety of shrubbery and shade trees; the whole presenting great attractions for a first-class family residence, and combining all the advantages of a City and a country place. For further particulars apply to FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, No. 146 Duane-st.

TO LET, AT YORKVILLE—CORNER OF 3th-av. and 86th-st., a house consisting of store, a good cellar, and ten rooms up stairs; this is one of the most desirable locations in the City for a grocery, as the new reservoir and Central Park improvements, employing from three to five thousand men, are going on in the immediate vicinity of the premises; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire of L. HART, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts.; or of H. CROMBIE, No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A large house of 18 rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house, it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS 3 STORY, HIGH stone stoop, brick house (25x55, with large garden, 4 grape-vines, &c.) No. 215 Adams-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes walk from Fulton, 6 minutes walk from Wall-st. Ferry; contains gas, hot and cold water, speaking tubes, water-closets, bath and furnace. Is being altered, cleaned, improved and painted inside and out; neighborhood quiet and respectable. Rent low; part would be taken in merchandise.

HOUSE TO RENT—A RARE BARGAIN—In one of the most delightful localities in Brooklyn—a modern built brown-stone house, replete with every modern convenience; the house cost $22,000 and has never been occupied; gas fixtures and chandeliers will be put in for a desirable tenant; this house would rent in these times, if located in New-York, for $1,800; as it is the owner will take $800 for one year. Apply to G. HENDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all the modern improvements—Croton water, bath-room, &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12, and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL SNUG TWO-STORY AND attic houses, in Greene-st., containing the modern improvements, with fine yards and rent suited to the times. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-ST., between 10th-av. and the Bloomingdale Road, with garden and stable. Apply on the premises or to J. W. MITCHELL, Esq., No. 75 Nassau-st. Rent $200.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE LARGE stable in 20th-st., near 1st-av., suitable for livery or manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN FOSTER, No. 149 East 18th-st.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING OF parlors and basements, with three bedrooms. No. 1,256 Broadway, near corner of 32d-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO NEW WELL-FURNISHED COUNtry residences, on Long Island Sound, 15 miles from New-York, or one hour by steamboat; contain 11 rooms each, beside kitchen and cellar; fine stables; ice-houses filled; one 12 acres and the other two acres in lawn; water view; bathing and boating unsurpassed. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, near 29th-st. The house is four stories, high stoop, brown-stone front, elegantly furnished. Inquire of L. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—(TO A PRIvate family only,) near Union-square. House 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office. Possession in April or May.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ST. GERMAIN HOTEL. —To let, the large and elegant building at the junction of 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st., known as the St. Germain. Elegantly furnished throughout. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 55 EAST 28TH-ST. four-story brown-stone house, containing all modern improvements; will be let low to a desirable tenant. For cards of admission apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SNUGLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN West 30th-st., to a family of grown persons, from May to November, at a low rate. House 20x50, with every convenience. Apply to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FOUR-story, brown-stone English basement house, in complete order and elegantly furnished, on south side of 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent, $1,400. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HANDsomely furnished house No. 143 2d-av. Apply at No. 102 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT leaving for Europe, who owns valuable first-class property in the vicinity of the Post-office, this City, which lets for 10 per cent. on its value, will sell or exchange the same for Government securities, or undoubted Bonds or Stocks—$55,000 required. Address Box No. 2060, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THAT WELL built and conveniently distributed, small three-story brown-stone house No. 265 Sacket-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., with all modern improvements. The house is perfectly new, and will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of E. D. DAY, No. 24 Douglas-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES, on Dwight-st., New-Haven, Conn.; one house new, with thirteen rooms; one with seven rooms; both in good order and finely shaded. Will exchange for a small farm on Long Island or in New-Jersey. Inquire at No. 178½ Water-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front four-story house and lot, No. 58 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

$11,000.—FOR SALE LOW—A VERY DEsirable corner property on 3d-av.; to be sold low for cash; part on bond and mortgage. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE wanted, below 34th-st., between 4th and 6th avs., by a careful, highly respectable American family; rent about $1,200; would board the owner, if agreeable; reference of the first order given. Address RAPALJE, 24 West 21st-st.

WANTED—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY OR Long Island, at not over an hour's distance from the City, one large house, or two cottages adjacent, furnished, with good garden, and, if possible, near the water, for the Summer months. Address Box No. 1,834 Post-office.

WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—A FURnished house in the country, with not less that 6 bedrooms, besides rooms for servants; must be within 1½ hours of the City. Address, with full description and terms, Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, WIFE AND CHILD, three or four rooms, on second floor, on the west side of town, not higher up than Carmine-st.; rent about $150. Address W. H. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Hudson River, between West Point and Fishkill, or in New-Jersey, near Morristown. Apply, stating rent and size, to HUDSON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL O the subscriber, where they can be supplied w EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made fro UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the mo accurate manner, with Presses and every article they r quire, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved p per. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Se ond-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Typ copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old typ taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridan, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.
The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.
There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.
Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds (five acres) are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing and boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboats. Rent, $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 20 or 40 acres, in Morristown, N. J., ¼ mile from town; house 56x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site 300 feet from road; large shade-trees, grounds tastefully arranged; large outbuildings and garden; large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard just in bearing; also, pair stylish black Canadian ponies, kind and sound.
SOUTHWIK & WOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, pleasantly situated on the Hudson River, within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt, 60 miles from New-York. The house contains 9 rooms, has a large yard well stocked with a variety of choice fruit trees and other small fruit. Also a good well of water, barn and wash-house. Rent $150. For further particulars, address by note or in person to CHARLES F. HUNT, Carthage Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED ON the east bank of the Hudson River, about 40 miles from the City, and less than five minutes' walk from a station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and beautifully situated, with a fine view of the Hudson of 20 miles in extent, fine fruit and shade trees, good water, ice-house filled, &c., &c. For further information apply to JOHN W. CRUGER, at James Myers & Co.'s, No. 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS (about 20 acres) known as Woodland, situate near 151st-st., and fronting on the Hudson River. The house is very spacious, and well suited for a private residence or large boarding-house, being one of the finest locations on the river. Immediate possession can be had. Apply for further particulars, to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A GOOD and pleasantly situated house, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad station, on the main street; it contains eleven rooms and a convenient kitchen; there is about 1½ acres of land; has an excellent garden and variety of fruit, and a good stable. Inquire in Stratford of D. P. JUDSON, Esq., or in New-York of C. H. BOOTH, No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON, a large house, barn and 3½ acres; plenty of apples, pears and other fruits in season; large shade trees, good garden, handsome lawn, fine view of the river, on the turnpike, and only a few moments' walk from dépôt. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Address Box No. 1,966 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from dépôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with extensions, cupola, piazza, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A DElightfully situated house and garden, with an abundance of fruit, and from one to five acres of land if desired, adjoining and overlooking the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J., 28 miles from the City, and within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, No. 486 Broadway, Room No. 8.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold, on moderate terms, a cottage of eleven rooms, with nearly two acres of garden, plantation, walks, &c.; within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. For particulars apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson River.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated at Fordham, 5 minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat; house contains 12 rooms; the ground is stocked with the best of fruits in abundance; a good barn and excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES BERRIAN, near the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH orchard, coach-house, etc., and about six acres of land, one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings. Also a small cottage near the above, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—To let, the house and grounds at Hyde Park, now occupied by T. W. Newbold, Esq., about two miles from dépôt, commanding one of the finest views on the river. For further information, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE, pleasantly situated residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; out-buildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water, and 9 acres of land. Rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to
HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE MILE FROM Rye Dépôt, 25 miles from New-York; a neat cottage, in perfect order, with about two acres of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded. Good garden and plenty of fruit. BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court.)

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO LET AT WHITE PLAINS.—A two-story double house, barn and carriage-house, with from 4 to 20 acres of land, 45 minutes from the City by Railroad. Address, or apply to WM. H. CARPENTER, White Plains, North-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, OPPOSITE HARLEM Railroad dépôt, and next to brick store, a dwelling containing 8 rooms and cellar; rent $200. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISland, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazzas on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; the fishing and bathing unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other outbuildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour by railroad from City, and ¼ mile of Richmond Valley Depôt. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars, apply at [illegible] 13th-st.

ASTORIA—FRANKLIN-ST.
GOTHIC COTTAGE.
Eleven rooms, garret, cellar, good closet room; garden and fruit; gas, range and boiler; furnace; stationary tubs; good well.
Rent, $350. For Sale, $5,[illegible]

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to two gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with breakfast, and dinner at 6½ o'clock. Best of references given and required. Address M. D., Brooklyn Post-office, for three days.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board at No. 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn; terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOARDers can be accommodated with pleasant rooms from the 1st of May at moderate prices. Address T. J. G., Box No. 150 Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at No. 38 University-place, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., the Brevoort House and the St. Denis, wish to rent a few very handsome rooms, desirably by the season, or year preferred; house and location are first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOME, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE OR TWO gents, willing to pay $12 to $15 per week, board, can have a fine room and the special use of one of the parlors in which to receive visitors. House, brown-stone, well-located in West 22d-st., with all the improvements; cars and stages at the corners. Address F. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A HANDsome, large room, in a private house, owned by the occupant, having all the modern improvements; price, with board, late dinner, gas and bath, $4 each per week; location below 4th-st., west side. Address BENNET, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let three nicely furnished rooms on first floor of an English basement house, together or separate, to single gentlemen. Location good; convenient to stage and car routes. Call at No. 242 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND lady in a private family either in New-York or Brooklyn, where the comforts of a home might be enjoyed. A note addressed to B. H., Box No. 266 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c., will meet with attention.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING on Lexington-av., wishes to let, without board, to a gentleman, a well furnished room; gas and heated, with privilege of bath-room; none others will be taken. Address LEX, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A house with modern improvements, convenient to Wall st. and Fulton ferries. Apply at No. [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, plain and quiet, have a room to let with full or partial board, to one or two single gentlemen, or to a gentleman and wife. Terms moderate. Apply at No. [illegible] 32d-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO PARTIES TOgether or separately, the second story of house No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor to let, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with good board, at No. 34 West 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT PEACH LAKE, Westchester County, N. Y., near Croton Falls, and accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The house is new and situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy spots in the country, with pleasant drives and good fishing and hunting in the immediate vicinity. The rooms are large and airy, and may be engaged in suites or otherwise, at reasonable rates. The grounds are supplied with a large grove adjoining, and suitable buildings for horses, carriages, etc. For particulars inquire of S. H. QUICK, at D. C. Collamore & Co., No. 479 Broadway; of BOKER & VAIL, No. 268 Washington-st., or of T. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent, with board, in a private family, where there are but few boarders. The situation is one of the pleasantest in Orange. Grounds handsomely laid out with plenty of shade, flowers, &c. Occupation may be had immediately. Apply at the bookstore of J. H. TINGLEY, No. 182½ Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—For a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; location must be on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and near the City; terms must be moderate, location pleasant; a comfortable home desired; object to boarding-houses. Address, stating exact location and terms, to V., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN obtain a desirable boarding place, permanently or for the season, in a farm-house. Location healthy and pleasant, and of convenient access to New-York. Terms moderate. References exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 45 West 44th-st., between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON. —Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—SINGLE OR SUITES of rooms; the location is not surpassed on the Hudson for fine scenery and river view; the house is now ready for the season. Terms moderate. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

BOARD WANTED—AT ANY PLACE BETWEEN Greenwich and Westport, for a small family, where they can be well provided for. Address J. L., Box No. 1,572 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

$10.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE ON farm, 1,200 acres, near New-York; worth $40,000; or an interest will be sold to a gentleman desiring a fine residence, and an interest in stock-raising and extensive fruit-growing business. Rare opportunity for safe investment, and pleasant, permanent business, where a fortune will surely be made. The proprietor has a thorough practical knowledge of agriculture and general management of stock; also, nursery and fruit business. Address AGRICULTURE, or call after 2 o'clock, No. 122 Broadway, Room No. 7.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 acres on the east bank of the Hudson River, north of the Highlands, and south of Poughkeepsie, having nearly ¼ mile front on the river; house is stone, old-fashioned, but substantial; out-buildings fair; land is in a high state of cultivation, clear of rock; could be divided into two beautiful country seats, each commanding a fine view of the river; would exchange for a good house in a first-class neighborhood. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, or J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY —A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to [illegible] BENNETT, on the premises.

TO LET—A FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., WITH 10 or 30 acres of land, good buildings, fruit, &c., a very healthy location; also, to let in Rahway two dwelling houses, new, and in good order, with modern improvements, gas, &c.; distance twenty miles from New-York. For particulars, inquire at No. 66 Dey-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T. 1860. X.
It invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system. Is a perfect appetizer and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs and pure St. Croix Rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females. Cures dyspepsia and weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels and saloons.
P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WALLACK'S—Old Heads and Young Hearts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Rivals—Black-Eyed Susan.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—[illegible] and Stage.

WINTER GARDEN—Sibyl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¼ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

"Island No. 10 is ours!" This time the announcement is founded, not on conjecture or belief, but on positive knowledge. The imminence of the danger threatening them after the crossing of Gen. Pope to the Tennessee shore, and the running of two of our gunboats by their batteries, proved too much for the rebels, and on Monday night, at midnight, they hastily evacuated their shore batteries, leaving everything behind them, and surrendered the island into the hands of Commodore Foote. The gallant Commodore, in a dispatch dated at 3:25 A. M. yesterday, announced to the Navy Department that he had just been boarded by two officers of the rebel navy, by order of their commanding officer, with instructions to surrender to the Commander of the Union naval forces. The Commodore, of course, made no delay in availing himself of the rebel offer. By this surrender, a large number of heavy cannon, quantities of munitions of war, the famous floating battery, and a number of gunboats and steam-transports come into our possession. The number of prisoners is not stated in our dispatches.

Later dispatches make it certain that our triumph at Island No. 10 has been most complete. Gen. Pope, we are informed, succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the flying rebels, and captured three Generals, with 6,000 other prisoners of war, 100 siege pieces, several field batteries, immense quantities of small arms, tents, wagons, horses, and provisions,—without the loss of a single man in the Union army. As we write this, we are still without the particulars.

Still more glorious news! Brief dispatches announce that a great battle was fought at Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., on Sunday last, which resulted in a complete National victory. It appears that the rebels made the attack upon our position there, intending, probably, to strike an effective blow before we could fully concentrate our forces, but were signally repulsed. A private dispatch received in Chicago, from a member of Gen. Grant's Staff, calls the battle the hardest one ever fought on this Continent. At last accounts, Gen. Grant was in full pursuit of the flying rebels.

We have, this morning, quite full particulars of the advance from Fortress Monroe to Yorktown, and of the preliminary skirmishing, which finally settled down into regular siege operations before the city. Gen. McClellan and Staff arrived at Fortress Monroe on Wednesday last; and Friday, the 4th inst., having been fixed upon for the advance, about daylight on that day the army struck tents and commenced the march. The advance on the first day reached Cockeysville without encountering the enemy in any force. On Saturday, the 5th, a rain-storm commenced, which put the roads in a horrible condition, but our troops pushed on with enthusiasm, anxious to reach the scene of operations. About 10 o'clock on the 5th the first gun was fired from the rebel works, and it was soon answered by our batteries, which lost no time in getting into position, and our line of battle was immediately formed. The fight was carried on entirely by the artillery, assisted by Berdan's Sharpshooters, which did excellent service in picking off the rebel artillerists at long ranges, with their telescopic rifles. Several of the rebel guns were silenced during the day, and on the morning of the 6th (Sunday) the enemy commenced evacuating some of their works on the right, our artillery and rifle practice proving too much for them. In the meantime, Ship Point, about eight miles from Yorktown on the river, had been abandoned by the rebels, under the pressing influence of our gunboats and land forces, and all the fortifications there fell into our hands, though the rebels succeeded in saving their artillery. This point afforded a fine place at which to land siege supplies for operations against Yorktown, and the advantage was at once seized. On Monday, very little was done except to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which, as before stated, was found to be a very strong one.

From the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, we obtain a definite statement relative to the position of the rebel fortifications on the peninsula. The enemy's line of defence extends across from Yorktown to the James River, and embraces three batteries and several milldams in addition to the main fortifications at Yorktown. The *Intelligencer's* information extends to Sunday noon, at which time an artillery engagement had occurred with Magruder's battery at Winn's Mill, near the James River, and another with the battery at Lee's Point, two miles from Yorktown, while the centre battery had not been attacked. The peninsula at this line of defence is six miles wide.

The officers who were recently released from Richmond, and who arrived at Baltimore on Sunday last, report that the Confederate Congress recently appropriated $20,000 for the repair of the Merrimac. One of the officers was the room-mate of Col. Corcoran, who is confined in a warehouse in Richmond. He reports him well.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who returned to Washington from the Rappahannock on Saturday, states that our troops have advanced to the north side of that stream. No rebels are in sight on the opposite side. They may, however, be concealed behind the hills in that direction. The magnificent railroad bridge over that stream was entirely destroyed by fire, as were also all the bridges over the smaller streams on the whole railroad route. For the space of four miles, near Warrenton, the track was torn up and the bars placed in piles, and a fire kindled beneath them, warping them so as to render them unfit for use. Our troops are all in good health, though fatigued with rapid marching. It is currently reported through the entire neighborhood, that White's and Stewart's cavalry are prowling about the country, plundering property and capturing stray Union troops. There is some mystery about these rebel troopers, who disappear suddenly when they are pursued. Knowing ones say that the residents of that section will be found to be those who pursue this villainous system of ruffianism.

Gen. Sickles received, on Sunday morning last, an order from Gen. Hooker, depriving him of his command of the Excelsior Brigade, the reason assigned being the failure of the Senate to confirm his nomination as Brigadier. Gen. Sickles has protested against this action, and has gone to Washington to consult the President in the matter. Before leaving his command he issued an address to the men composing it, regretting the necessity which caused the separation.

Gen. Butler was at Port Royal on the 2d inst., on his way from Ship Island to Boston.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions in favor of and against a General Bankrupt Law were presented. The Confiscation bill was again considered, and Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, made a long argument against its passage. A bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of volunteer engineer troops was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachuseets, and referred. An Executive Session was then held—after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution proposing, with the consent of the Senate, to adjourn on the third Monday in May, was introduced by Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The amendments of the Tax bill were considered and all disposed of, and the bill was finally passed, 125 to 13. The following persons voted in the negative:

Allen of Ohio, Opp.
Buffinton of Mass., Rep.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Kerrigan of N. Y., Opp.
Knapp of Illinois, Opp.
Lane of Indiana, Opp.
Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Vallandigham of Ohio, Op.
Voorhees of Indiana, Opp.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a speech urging the importance of its passage upon the House. The bill establishing certain post routes was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed. The resolution securing to officers and men in the Western or Missouri Department their pay, bounty and pensions was passed. The House soon afterward adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Assembly amendments to the bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money and create a Court-house stock were concurred in. The Congressional Apportionment bills were referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report a single bill complete. The bill to amend the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was reported complete; also, the bill to reduce taxation in this City, by appropriating the surplus revenue of the Sinking Fund to the payment of the interest of the City debt. A resolution was adopted requiring the Clerks of Boards of Supervisors to transmit a statement of expenses to the Comptroller by the 15th of December. The bill authorizing the formation of Companies for inland navigation was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Folger, Woodruff and Angel were appointed a Select Committee to redistrict the State.

In the Assembly, the bill to provide for the reorganization of the Militia and the disciplining of the National Guard was passed, 81 to 15—the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill having been reconsidered. The bill to confer the power to inspect steam-boilers upon the Metropolitan Police was passed; also, the bill to appropriate $10,000 in aid of the People's College, and the bill to license ballast lighters in this port. The bill to amend the act to establish regulations for this port was passed, the former vote defeating the bill having been reconsidered. The bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money to build a Court-house was passed. Various other bills of minor importance were passed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The iron-clad frigate in course of construction near Philadelphia is progressing quite rapidly, some of the 4½-inch plates having already been placed on the bow. The work of putting the plates on the sides of the vessel was to have been commenced yesterday. The plates are bent to suit the formation of the vessel, and but a short time is required to fasten them on the vessel, large iron screws, about two feet long, being used for the purpose of keeping them in place. A large number of the plates for the spar-deck have already been laid.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. Buckner has been placed in close confinement by orders from Washington, and not for any act since he was a prisoner. He occupies an apartment where he can have no intercourse whatever except with the officers of the fort. It is reported that his close imprisonment is wearing upon his health and spirits. Gen. Tilghman is subjected to the same imprisonment. These are the only rebel officers who are in close quarters at Fort Warren.

Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, has issued a farewell address to his Diocese, preparatory to his departure for Rome, whither he has been summoned.

Norristown, Penn., was the scene of a terrible murder on Friday last. Mr. Daniel Brunner, a well-known citizen, was driving home about midnight, when he was assaulted and killed by some unknown person. His body was thrown into a stream near by, whence it was recovered on Saturday. Mr. Brunner was engaged to be married, and was returning from a visit to his intended bride when killed.

The sale of Government cotton at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, yesterday, realized the net sum of $123,000.

The Board of Supervisors had a regular meeting yesterday, but the business transacted was entirely routine and unimportant. A veto was sent by the Mayor, objecting to the payment of the last quarter's bill of Ex-Sheriff Kelly, which will be found in the advertising column.

In the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Justice Barnard, Simon Katz, convicted of arson in the first degree, when the evidence showed that he was not present at the fire, was discharged, the General Term having granted him a new trial, holding that there was a fatal variance between the offence proven and the charge in the indictment. The District-Attorney consented to the discharge. The Court also charged the Grand Jury, and they retired. A case of some interest was, yesterday, heard at Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice Leonard, involving the question of the limits of the port of New-York, and also whether or not piers are subject to summary proceedings.

The Stock Market was again strong and animated, yesterday, and a large business was done in United States Stocks at a further recovery of ½@¾ ₩ cent. Gold left off at 102@102¼. Exchange firm at 112¾@113 ₩ cent

Flour was depressed, and a trifle cheaper, yesterday. Wheat was inactive. Corn was more freely purchased at steady rates. The principal business in Cotton was the Government sale of the prize cargo of the steamer *Magnolia*, at which very full prices were realized. Groceries were less active. Pork and Beef were quiet, while Cut Meats, Bacon and Lard were in lively request. Hay, Tallow, Fruit, American Iron, Pig Lead, Fish, Tobacco and Wool were in moderate demand. Rosin was much dearer, and Spirits Turpentine very firm. Plate Tin was freely offered, and purchased at reduced figures. Whisky was actively sought after at advanced rates. The freight market was quite heavy.

The Cattle trade was quite brisk at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday. About 3,200 beeves were on sale, besides some 500 which were disposed of on Monday. Prices were a shade lower than last week. The presence of Government buyers, both morning and afternoon, induced butchers to take hold greedily, and most of the stock was sold before night, the closing rates being higher than the opening prices. Good cattle were scarce, and found early purchasers at 8½c.@9c. per lb.

The Great Victory in the West.

The great victory achieved by the combined military and naval forces of Gen. Pope and Commodore Foote at Island No. Ten, on the Mississippi River, and the capture of six thousand rebels, and their arms and a hundred siege guns, without the loss of a single man on our side, crowns in a worthy manner the long siege of the famous river stronghold. In its importance, it is second only to the capture of Fort Donelson—if, indeed, it be second to that achievement. The fall of Fort Donelson opened our way into the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and gave us virtual possession of all of Tennessee, excepting its southwestern corner. The fall of Island No. Ten must soon give us possession of that rebel corner, and will thus open our way through the entire rebel territory to New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Donelson was won by terrific fighting, and after the loss of between one and two thousand brave men; Island No. Ten is gained by pure strategy, and without the loss of a single National soldier. At Fort Donelson, we took twice the number of rebels prisoners; but we did not get half the number of siege and other heavy guns that now fall into our hands, which latter are a far greater loss to the rebels than men would be. The artillery and warlike munitions the rebels cannot supplement; and they will soon have to stop the war, if but from the lack of the death-dealing implements. At Forts Henry and Donelson, at New-Madrid, and now at Island No. Ten, we have captured nearly three hundred pieces of ordnance, besides immense quantities of small arms and miscellaneous material. Gen. Pope and Commodore Foote have raised themselves even higher than the position they have heretofore achieved; and their persistence and spirit have won for them unmingled admiration. With such heroes and such strategists on the side of the nation, there is not a shadow of danger of the success of this atrocious rebel war.

The operations at Island Ten, which have culminated in its evacuation by the rebels, have been conducted with a skill, gallantry and patience beyond praise. It was twenty-three days from the time that Commodore Foote opened fire upon it until the date of its fall; and during all that time, acting in conjunction with Gen. Pope, he has persistently and by every means possible, labored for its reduction. The position was really a formidable one. There were not merely the works and batteries upon the Island itself, but there was a powerful line of supporting batteries upon the eastern land shore; there were also a number of coöperating rebel gunboats and an iron-clad floating battery. The force of rebel troops was sufficiently strong.

On Sunday morning, the 20th of March, Commodore Foote anchored his gun and mortarboats in safe position and saluted the rebels with a monstrous shell. After a time they responded; but so briskly did he keep up the action, and so successfully did it seem to proceed, that on the next day Gen. Halleck announced publicly in St. Louis that the island stronghold was ours. It was soon discovered, however, that the works were more extensive than had been thought, and that their reduction would not be such an easy, off-hand matter. Foote and Pope then went to work systematically to reduce the position—in the meantime keeping up, night and day, a lively bombardment from the boats, for the purpose, as the gallant Commodore said, of keeping the rebels awake. Gen. Pope, who had previously taken the rebel fortifications at New-Madrid, below Island No. Ten, planted his batteries on the river at Point Pleasant, a little further down stream, to prevent the escape of the rebels or their gunboats in that direction. He then began the herculean work of cutting a water-passage for Foote's gunboats through a swamp or bayou on the mainland west from the island. Foote now sent Col. Buford, with three thousand men, to disperse the rebel force at Union City, on the mainland east from the island; and the work of dispersion was gallantly accomplished. He then dispatched that famous midnight expedition (so well described by our correspondent "Galway" in another column) to destroy the main rebel battery on the island; and the battery was destroyed. He then directed his mortar-fire to the rebel iron-clad floating battery; and that was discomfited and floated down stream. Then, on the dark and stormy nights which closed last week, he ordered one, two, three of his gunboats to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, and take position below the island; and that was successfully accomplished. The water-passage on the Western mainland was by this time cut, and boats and transports were thus enabled to outflank the island by that line. And now everything having been made ready for the grand assault, on Monday of this week, Gen. Pope's troops, infantry, artillery and cavalry, were conveyed across from the Missouri bank of the river to the Tennessee shore. Things began to look bad for the rebels. They were virtually surrounded; and there was known to be only a narrow road along the river bank, which was nearly always submerged, by which they could possibly retreat. They prudently resolved not to die in the last ditch, but to surrender the island, ditches and all; and on Monday midnight they sent word to Commodore Foote to that effect. The rebel force on the mainland was at the same time intercepted by the troops under Gen. Pope, and surrender being thought by them preferable to death, they, too, to the number of six thousand, have laid down their arms. And so the long agony of Number Ten has at last come to an end. This terrible blow must utterly discourage the rebels, and show the futility of further resistance to the Government. Before the close of this week, the Corinthian rebels will probably follow suit of those at Number Ten.

The Tax Bill—Necessity of Revision.

The House or Representatives has rid itself of the labor of revising and perfecting the Tax bill by sending it to the Senate. How far the latter body will conceive it proper to alter radically a "bill for raising revenue," originating legally in the popular branch, we cannot foretell; but it is certain the measure is very far from perfect, and we should not be surprised if, leaving only the framework standing, the Senate were to replace the manifold subjects of taxation in the bill by a dozen leading and equally profitable sources of income. Time is certainly short. There is still time, however, to borrow wisdom from the veteran experience of Great Britain, by simplifying the provisions of the act.

"Taxing," said Burke, "is an easy business. Any projector can contrive new impositions, any bungler can add to the old." Probably many of those whose attention has been called to this subject during the last few months, have fallen into the error indicated by this remark of the English statesman. A simple and easily comprehended political economy has taught them that taxes should be imposed equally on all articles except the particular one in which they are especially interested, and to make this list of articles exhaustive, and the rates equal, is therefore the whole labor of the legislator. A moment's reflection, however, will tell one that to prepare an equable tax—which is the only proper tax—is a task of the utmost delicacy, requiring in its framer a comprehensiveness of intellect to anticipate remote effects, and contingent difficulties, as well as a breadth and minuteness of knowledge rarely found in a single man, and seldom found in any one assemblage of legislators. It is, in fact, much to be doubted whether a system of taxation adapted to the wants of a people unaccustomed to taxation and approaching even approximately to equality, can be generated at once *ab ovo* by any body of men, however patriotic and sagacious. A tax must be to a certain extent an outgrowth of the character and resources of the people. The different systems in use in the several European States conform to this rule, growing up slowly subject to constant change and improvement.

The English Excise, which most resembles our own, was for nearly sixty years after its introduction under continual modification, before it took the comparatively fixed form it has retained for the last century and a half. It adjusted itself to the habits and wants of the people. Any tax bill which this Congress can pass must be, therefore, to a certain extent, merely tentative. There are some mistakes, however, which need not occur, and which in a final revision of this bill should be specially guarded against. Reference has been made in a previous issue to the third rule of Adam Smith, "that every tax ought to be levied at the time or in the manner in which it is most likely to be convenient for the contributor to pay it." Still more important is the fourth rule: "Every tax ought to be so contrived as both to take out and keep out of the pocket of the people as little as possible over and above what it brings into the treasury of the State." Under this head falls any unnecessary increase in all that class of expenses which go to pay simply the cost of collection. The proportion of these expenses to the total amount collected, is extremely variable and different in almost every State. In France they have sometimes risen to 18 per cent. of the entire revenue of the State, and have been in the past uniformly nearly double the expenses for the same labor in England. The most common, though least obvious, way of increasing these expenses, is by multiplying minute taxes upon insignificant objects. In England, in 1839, there were 849 distinct articles subject to taxation, producing less than £100 per annum, or an aggregate of only £8,050; 132 articles producing between £100 and £500 per annum, or altogether £31,629. Ninety-eight and two-fifths per cent. of the whole tax was derived from 46 articles. The cost of collecting these minute taxes more than consumed the whole revenue derived, the people in the meantime suffering the loss occasioned by needlessly increased price of the articles. From this fruitless source of expense we should at least be saved. It should be the care of Congress in this last revision of the tax bill to look closely and see if any articles of this kind have crept into the list. The people are willing to meet all the taxes necessary to carry on this war and lessen the public debt, but no equalizing spirit, no fictitious sense of justice to the different sections of the country should lead to the imposition of useless burdens; laying on a multitude of minute objects taxes which are devoured by the very act of their collection.

Negroes for Garrison Duty.—The Secretary of War, with provident eye to the heats of Summer, and the necessity of holding forts and arsenals in places where the yellow fever demon will enlist, for three or four months, on the side of the rebels, has, we are told, conceived the possibility of using negro soldiery for garrison duty. The blacks, thoroughly acclimated, will be saved from the risks of climate; while in the well-defined limit of fortifications they will be restrained from the commission of those revengeful excesses which are the bug-a-boos of the Southern people. And, indeed, we hardly know why so much care should be taken of those same Southern nerves, seeing the merciless readiness of the rebels to turn upon us the Indian savages of the Southwest. But there is an argument for the use of the negro troops sufficient to acquit Mr. Stanton of sympathy with Garrison Abolitionism. Experience proves the blacks to have rare merit in the handling of artillery. Both in the British and American service has this excellence been noted. They are proof to the heat and smoke of the casemate, unendurable by whites in a warm climate, while the ardor of their labor and courage throws the utmost energy into their gunnery. It is also asserted that their practice is quite as accurate as that of the white artillerists. Other considerations equal, and the expediency of arming the blacks in any circumstances once determined—a subject we are sure the Secretary will weigh carefully before deciding—this faculty of the negro as a gunner would would go far to commend his employment.

Mr. Peabody's Gift to the London Poor.

It is an established law of Political Economy that all *giving* is, scientifically, a blunder; but it is a blunder which, happily, it is impossible to keep the human heart from conniving at when a deed of private charity, fitly bestowed, or of public beneficence, wisely directed, contravenes our cold economics. We do not care to inquire what a Mill or a McCulloch would say of Mr. Peabody's gift of three-quarters of a million of dollars to the poor of London, satisfied that this munificent largess justifies itself by a higher economy than that of the schools. The distinguished American merchant has made a benevolence which is indeed princely, in the best meaning of that term, and which widens our experience of the generous qualities of human nature. And Mr. Peabody's gift acquires a peculiar moral interest from the fact that it is to a considerable degree the fruit of a vow made with himself many years ago. We learn from the letter which conveys the offer, and which is addressed to Mr. Adams, our Minister at London, that he, at a comparatively early period of his commercial life, resolved in his own mind that, should his labors be blessed with success, he would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to "promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare and comfort of his fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon him should be the strongest." He has already carried this resolve into effect in two conspicuous instances in his own country, having founded in 1852 an institute and library for the benefit of the people of his birthplace in Danvers, Mass., and in Baltimore an institute devoted to science and arts, with a free library, which is now completed, though not yet opened. The present gift, accordingly, he devotes to the benefit of the poor of London, where he has resided for the past five and twenty years, and been blessed with great worldly prosperity. Our Minister at London, with Lord Stanley, Sir James Emerson Tennent and Messrs. Curtis Lampson and Junius S. Morgan, are made trustees of the fund, and to them he transfers the sum of £150,000, (or $750,000,) to be used in such ways as shall "ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts" of the poor of the great English capital; and, among other ways, by the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy. The trustees have certainly a wide field of action before them in descending to benefit that class with which Mayhew makes us acquainted in his terrible piece of social anatomy, the *London Labor and London Poor*. Our countryman thus not only does an act of very pure and noble charity, but at the same time teaches a lesson of practical democracy. Such acts put the whole world under contribution, and it can scarcely be that this munificent benefaction of one who, by his sympathies and ties, is, as it were, at once American and Briton, shall not prove a new bond of international amity.

A Dark Future for Mexico.

The Emperor Napoleon need not be under much apprehension that peace will be made in Mexico before the arrival of his reinforcements. The friendly disposition which some time back seemed to animate the negotiators, is rapidly giving place to feelings of distrust and antipathy. The financial necessities of Juarez have driven him to impose a forced loan of $500,000 on certain foreign houses, and this impolitic act has so incensed the Allies that they have determined to send an ultimatum to the Mexican Government, threatening it with a declaration of war, if said loan be not immediately annulled.

It is not, of course, likely that the President, in face of the dangers which confront him, will have the temerity to persist in this exaction; but the mere attempt to carry it out, has already done him incalculable mischief by giving the invaders a pretext for assuming an imperious attitude at the approaching convention, and by increasing immeasurably the difficulties of his position. Whatever may have been the offences and indiscretions of Juarez, however, it is evident that his enemies have been abusing the advantages which his weakness and vacillation have given them. While the aggressors were walled up in Vera Cruz, the people were unanimous in support of their Government, and united as one man in defence of their country; but such is no longer the case. Since the foreigners were permitted to ascend into the interior, faction has again raised its head, and the *Eco de Europa*, the Allies' organ, chronicles, with ill-concealed delight, the various fights that have recently taken place between the national troops and the adherents of the traitors. That these troubles have been fomented by the agents of the interventionists, and that their existence will be turned to account against the Mexican President, there can be no doubt. Indeed, the Orizaba correspondent of the Havana *Diario de la Marina* already gives us intimation of this. Now that Maximilian is out of the way, he does not dread to offend his Spanish readers by talking of a Mexican monarchy, and even enumerating the parties in the Republic who will be favorable or adverse to it. "The idea," says he, "of the establishment of a monarchy in this Republic, is visibly repugnant to the party now in the ascendancy, but not to the Conservative party, and much less to the pure Indians, who show themselves our friends,"....and "still preserve, not only with appreciation, but with veneration, the remembrance of the Spanish laws which favored them, and which have been transmitted to them by their fathers."

It is plain that Spain would have no objection to take that "conservative party," and those "pure Indians," under her patronage, and to advocate the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, provided, only, that she could seat a Spanish prince in the new throne. Were this possible, she would probably be as much in favor of such a revolution as the [illegible] himself, and there can be no question that the matter will be again subjected to consideration, and that, if the Powers can agree about the personality of the sovereign, Juarez's tenure of office will be of short duration. The sword of Damocles, in fact, is suspended over the head of the Mexican President by the traditional hair. If that fail, all will be lost. Notwithstanding, however, the weakness of his position, and the gloom of his prospects, his case is not yet utterly desperate; he has still one chance of escape. The pretensions of the Allies by proving irreconcilable, may effect his salvation, and perpetuate the independence of Mexico. But Juarez is for the moment at their mercy, and will need all his Indian craft and tact at Orizaba to extricate himself from their toils.

A Loophole for the London Times.—The course of events in this country promises ill for the reputation for sagacity of the most prominent London journals. With the cause of Slavery and rebellion, its British apologists and abettors are rapidly coming to grief. The case of the London *Times* is, indeed, so pitiable that we hasten, for its name's sake, to its relief. Let its conductors, then, when they stand wondering and puzzled how to get out of the hobble in which their time-serving and the power and determination of the faithful citizens of this Republic have placed them, turn to its files at the time when they began to be occupied with the discussion of rebellion, and they will find that, just as usual, they are able to say, "We told you so." In a leading article in the *Times* of Nov. 26, 1860, we read:

> "Should South Carolina, Georgia and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federal Union, and constitute themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, customs, foreign-office, and all the appanage of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and *this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible*, will have been in the wrong with them."

And only six days before the Times had said "For the safety of the Union we have no fear."

And so we find that, after all, the Thunderer did keep a prophet.

At the End of their Tether.—We are enabled to say that, even before the surrender of Island No. 10, Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that the rebels were so disorganized and demoralized that they would offer little further armed resistance to the authority of the Government, and only make such stands and take to such shifts as their desperate leaders could intimidate or cajole them into. This opinion from one who has judged and dealt so wisely upon all public affairs, in peace or war, heretofore, and who appreciated in the very beginning the magnitude of the task of the Government in putting down the rebellion, and saw that it was not to be accomplished by a direct march into the hostile country, is, we need hardly say, of great importance, and will add much to the feeling of confidence which is now universal.

The Siege of Yorktown.—The most exciting and important action of the war, thus far, the siege of Yorktown, is veiled in great part from the people's eyes by the mandates of the military authorities, and we only get the dryest and most meagre outline of what is going on. This is all unlike the glowing pictures we have heretofore had of battles, sieges and bombardments, even while they were in progress; and it is to be feared that posterity will lose as much as we do from the lack of special telegrams and special correspondence. But the work is, nevertheless, going on. The progress of the siege daily shows favorable signs; and, added to the glorious news from the West, we shall probably soon have news of the fall of Yorktown.

Amusements.

Mary Provost's Theatre.—A little piece called "Grist to the Mill" was played here last evening, and although slight in structure and not very brilliant in dialogue, served the useful purpose of further introducing Miss Mary Provost to the public. The lady played with much vivacity, and is entitled to the merit of very thorough study,—for not only did she know her own part, but prompted the other actors in theirs. She is quick-witted, coquettish and merry, but her style is provincial and explosive. It needs to be toned down for two reasons—first, because spasmodic demonstrations are out of date here; and, second, because her voice becomes nasal the moment it is forced. A short experience of metropolitan audiences will place Miss Provost on the right road, and then we shall be mistaken if she does not speedily become a favorite with the public. The play does not call for further mention.

Barnum's Museum.—Nothing hits the public taste so much as a dramatized version of some fairy tale, that all have been familiar with from early childhood. Consequently it was a matter of no surprise to find the lecture-room of Barnum's Museum crowded, yesterday, to its utmost capacity, by a delighted audience, to witness the burlesque of "Hop o' My Thumb, or the Ogre and the Dwarf." It was produced for the purpose of introducing Commodore Nutt, the smallest man, and Monsieur Bihin, the largest man in the world, as aspirants for histrionic fame.

The Commodore, as *Hop o' My Thumb*, entered with great spirit into his part; sang several songs, danced two or three dances, chucked young ladies under the chin, made an agricultural gentleman jealous, and played the mischief generally. So naturally did he enact the character of a dwarf, that a lady, in our hearing, called him "sweet," which is high praise indeed.

Monsieur Bihin, a Belgian giant, eight feet high personated the *Ogre*, with a taste for his fellow-creatures. If he has a weakness, it's soldiers, two or three of whom he gobbled up, and then looked round for more, as if that number were only sufficient to whet his appetite, and nothing less than a full company would satisfy his hunger. Monsieur Bihin is the finest giant we have ever seen, well-proportioned, strongly built, and without that weakness in the knees so common to gentlemen above the ordinary height.

The other characters in the burlesque are well filled up. Mr. Bridgman made a good *King Cole*, Mrs. France was excellent as the *Ogre's* wife, and Miss Jennie Walters blooming as *Margery*. During the piece the Amazonian infantry, under command of the Commodore, went through many warlike evolutions in a very creditable manner. The scenery throughout is good, the last, entitled the "Bower of Beauty," being gorgeous in the extreme. Performances will be given every afternoon and evening until further notice.

☞ The remains of Lieut. Fitz James O'Brien will be taken to their final resting place to-day. They lie at the Seventh Regiment Armory, corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue, and will be escorted to Greenwood by the company of which the lamented gentleman was a member. We need scarcely add that a large number of literary men, friends and associates of the deceased, will be present to pay the last tribute to a fellow-laborer, whose rare genius and merit may never be matched again. Mr. O'Brien laid aside the pen to espouse the cause of his adopted country, and in the brilliant skirmish at Bloomery Gap met the death of a hero. The funeral will take place at 12 o'clock.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

The London Times' Correspondent on the Advance into Virginia.

Mr. George Peabody's Munificent Gift to the Poor of London.

REMARKS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

The mails by the steamship *Hibernian*, at Portland, from Liverpool, March 27, reached this City last evening.

We glean from our files various extracts of interest.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

Extract from a Letter of the London Times' Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.

The Capital of the United States is at last liberated by the action of the enemy who so long menaced it. Yesterday saw the Union army pour across the Potomac in pursuit of the Confederates, with an absence of haste rendered necessary by the condition of the roads, which, however, no longer forbade all onward movement. Gen. McClellan cannot go very far in chase or search of his wily adversary; every yard he stirs from Washington adds so much to the difficulty of feeding his army; but if the river blockade be removed, and the Confederate batteries abandoned along the shores, the Federalists will secure great advantages in water transport, not to speak of the benefit to the population of this city, who have suffered so long from the high prices of their necessaries of life, such as wood and coal. On Saturday, spies and negroes reported to various officers, at different points of the line, that the Confederates were retiring from Centreville and falling back on Manassas, whence a steady stream of regiments had been pouring South for some time before. It was apprehended that these movements were caused by the advance of Burnside and Banks, and that either or both would be attacked in force. The rumors had so often been repeated that people did not pay much attention to them; but the officers on outpost duty, from what they saw, were inclined to believe that the enemy in their front were not in such force as they had been lately, even though they showed a bold front on all their line, and skirmished successfully with the Federal patrols toward the close of the week at Pohick and on the Occoquan, and inflicted on them some loss. Their cavalry force was increased, and appeared in constant observation along all the approaches toward Centreville. On Sunday forenoon, while visiting the headquarters of Gen. Smith's Division, I heard that the Confederates were certainly falling back from their advanced positions, but it was not supposed they were doing more than concentrating in order to prepare for the attack which was coming upon them, and of which, no doubt, they had full information, although they might have divined it without any great sagacity. Still, it never was intended, I believe, to attack them at Manassas. The increasing power of Banks' demonstration on their left must have seriously disquieted their Generals and inconvenienced their means of supply; and, notwithstanding the possession of two lines of railroad, they must have had very great difficulties to overcome in order to feed their troops. One of Gen. Smith's Staff said that the men they had seen in front recently were ill-armed and poorly clad. Some prisoners lately made in a cavalry hunt were so badly mounted that the Federals ran them down. They were dressed in coarse civilian clothing, and were miserably equipped; very different fellows, as he remarked, from the Carolinians whom he and his party had taken after a sharp brush some weeks before. It may be remarked here that not one of these officers had any positive information that the Confederates were retiring at 2 o'clock in the day, and that they spoke of their movements, force and position as masters of conjecture. Their impression evidently was that a flank movement was soon to be made, but that no attempt would be directed in full force on Manassas. From Gen. Smith's quarters at Smoot's house the path to Gen. Fitzjohn Porter's Division "lies all over the country," through stumps and brush, which mark the sites of "used-up" forests, and through woods not yet laid prostate by the soldier's axe. The headquarters are about four miles and a half apart, and by the time we reached the camp of Gen. Morrell's Brigade, the regiments were just turning out for evening dress parade. The camps were in excellent order, though the late gales had committed havoc on the pretty evergreen archways and protecting lines of transplanted pines—not only with these, but with the great observatory from which one used to have such a fine view of the surrounding scenery. The Fourteenth New-York were marching out in columns of companies from the streets to their parade-ground, and nothing could be better than the way in which they took up their ground and the steadiness of their line. They are young, robust men, considerably exceeding the average height, well uniformed, and armed with rifles. Next to them came one of the finest regiments, taking them all in all, I have yet seen—the Ninth Massachusetts, all Irish, from the Colonel to the drummers. Their regimental flag displayed the harp and wreath of shamrocks in gold on a green ground. The men were very steady, and marched with the precision of well-trained troops. Next in line came a Pennsylvanian regiment, which is highly spoken of; but it was not so well "sized" as either of the others. There were many men exceeding six feet, some over six feet three, and even four, inches; but there were also some round-shouldered, ill-set-up men. Still, never were steadier looking troops seen on parade. All these troops were armed with excellent new rifles, and Gen. Morrell has certainly as fine materials in his hand as ever were molded into soldiers. As the parade was going on, Gen. Fitzjohn Porter rode over, and Gen. Smith also came across from his camp. Then the telegraph which binds the whole of the various commands together with the offices and departments in Washington, announced that Gen. McClellan was coming over, but, as it was getting late, we could not remain to see him on the ground. A regiment of this division had marched out in the morning and occupied Vienna without any opposition from the enemy, whose videttes were visible in the distance, but there was no idea of a movement of the whole army, or even of the division, in the evening when we left the ground. Senator Wilson, Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Military Affairs, in whose company I returned to Washington, was not aware of the positive confirmation of all the reports respecting the retreat of the enemy from Centreville, though he is so earnest and active that few things connected with the progress of the war escape him. All his thoughts were centred on one subject—an advance by McClellan, the sooner the better, and a victory. Indeed, it is not possible to conceal the fact that the confidence of many persons—I do not allude to Senator Wilson—has been greatly shaken in Gen. McClellan's ability and energy, because he had not displayed more of the qualities of "*fulmina belli*," which would be better appreciated in the United States armies, on account of their rareness, as well as because of their special utility in this expensive and exhausting war, than any others a General could possess. There were stories of all sorts last week respecting his resignation, retirement, dismissal; how the President had said to the General that he must move in ten days or go, and many things of the kind, which may be heard canarding about in the halls of the hotels. Last Autumn, as I stated, it was proposed to divide the army into separate corps, which would at least have a tendency to mobilize it, and render it more easy to handle. Jealousies, rivalries, conflicting interests and parties, as well as objections in high quarters, prevented the accomplishment of the idea; but it has now been adopted, and Gens. Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, McDowell and Banks are thus in command. Gen. McClellan still remains Commander-in-Chief, subject, of course, to the President, who may be said to work with the Secretary of War. Military men are divided in their opinions of their General. Some men of experience and authority acquainted with his plans maintain that he possesses skill and ability; others characterize his inactivity in the strongest terms, and ridicule the notion that he directs operations in the West or elsewhere by telegraph, or that the recent successes were due to any direction by him, or to any concerted plans at Washington. Gen. Wool, who commands at Fortress Monroe, and who has been pressing hard for an independent command of 30,000 or 40,000 men, with which he pledges himself to move on Richmond, is especially malcontent at the sight presented to the world by the vast army of the United States held in check under the dome of the Capitol, month after month, by the so-called "rebels," and unwilling, or unable, to march against their audacious enemy. The blockade of the Potomac, such as it was, has been raised, but it has not been done by the Federal arms. The Confederates exhibited little skill or daring in the way in which they used such means of damage and annoyance, and now, as will be seen hereafter, they have abandoned all their works, burnt their steamer *Page* and gone off in some enormous panic or on some mysterious errand to parts unknown, alarmed, probably, at the immense flotilla assembled in the Lower Chesapeake, near Fortress Monroe. In the most astutely conducted war there is much of future good or ill in great successes as in untoward events. Mind marches with matter. As circumstances grow, so does intelligence now and then, but the latter rarely anticipates the dimensions of the former. When the President called out 75,000 troops, it was thought to be a prodigious levy. Gen. Scott thought 30,000 or 35,000 would be more than enough, and protested against the extravagance. A Commander-in-Chief and a Secretary of War, who shut up the Press in a moral Lafayette, would have been thought monstrosities a few months ago by the worthy Republicans, who are now charmingly optimist, and declare that whatever is is best. They grumble, indeed, at finding their newspapers "exhausted receivers." The Congressmen, who walked about public offices, monarchs of all they surveyed, and who now dare not trot a horse down the avenue, are rather irritated by a Commander-in-Chief who is kept invisible, they say, or inaccessible, and who does not answer or notice their letters. But Gen. McClellan only aspires to be a soldier; he does not affect politics, like many of the officers of the regular army; he rather ignores them; possibly, like some I know of high rank, he feels a certain sort of pride in avowing that he never "gave a vote at any of their elections in all his life." *But it is obvious that, in order to maintain this position, he must do something to prove he is fit for his position as a military Chief. If he does not, the politicians and circumstances will be too many for him, and, although the American people are now astonishing the world by the display of tractability, submissiveness and docility beyond example, it may be safely predicted, unless he speedily achieves some signal success by the troops under his direct personal command, he is not likely to retain the confidence and support of the nation.* Deputations will soon be set to work upon him, and the Young Napoleon will be among the number of undeveloped celebrities. But Gen. McClellan can never lose the credit of having taken the Volunteer masses in hand and formed them into an army, of inspiring them with confidence, and instilling into them the principles of soldierly life and discipline; and, whatever comes, he has earned and deserved, whether he gets it or not, the praise and gratitude of his fellow-countrymen for doing that which, to be fully understood in all its magnitude, ought to be witnessed by one who beheld Washington in the last week of July, and who can now ride through its streets or visit the camps on the Potomac. Much is due to the zeal of the men who started out of the clouds and darkness that rested on the land after the battle of Manassas. Senators like Baker and Wilson raised regiments, drilled them, and marched them into the field, and the Puritan spirit of New-England gave a vigorous earnestness of purpose to the work of war which has fretted and chafed against the restraints of prudence or the suggestions of military knowledge.

An American Gift to the Poor of London.

The following correspondence appears in the London *Times*, of March 26:

LONDON, March 26, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In reference to the intention which it is the object of this letter to communicate, I am desirous to explain that from a comparatively early period of my commercial life, I had resolved in my own mind, that should my labors be blessed with success, I would devote a portion of the property thus acquired to promote the intellectual, moral and physical welfare and comfort of my fellow-men, wherever, from circumstances or location, their claims upon me would be the strongest.

A kind Providence has continued me in prosperity, and consequently, in furtherance of my resolution, I in the year 1852, founded an institute and library for the benefit of the people of the place of my birth, in the town of Danvers, in the State of Massachusetts, the result of which has proved in every respect most beneficial to the locality and gratifying to myself.

After an absence of twenty years, I visited my native land in 1857, and founded in the City of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, (where more than twenty years of my life has been passed,) an institute upon a much more extended scale, devoted to science and the arts, with a free library, coinciding with the character of the institution. The corner-stone was laid in 1858, and the building is now completed, but its dedication has been postponed in consequence of the unhappy sectional differences at present prevailing in the United States.

It is now twenty-five years since I commenced my residence and business in London as a stranger; but I did not long feel myself a "stranger," or in a "strange land," for in all my commercial and social intercourse with my British friends during that long period, I have constantly received courtesy, kindness and confidence. Under a sense of gratitude for these blessings of a kind Providence, encouraged by early associations, and stimulated by my views as well of duty as of inclination, to follow the path which I had heretofore marked out for my guidance, I have been prompted for several years past repeatedly to state to some of my confidential friends my intention at no distant period, if my life was spared, to make a donation for the benefit of the poor of London. Among those friends are three of the number to whom I have now the honor to address this letter. To my particular frirnd, C. M. Lampson, Esq., I first mentioned the subject five years ago. My next conversations in relation to it were held about three years since with my esteemed friend, Sir James Emerson Tennent, and with my partner, J. S. Morgan, Esq. I also availed myself of opportunities to consult the Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, and with all these gentlemen I have since freely conversed upon the subject in a way to confirm that original intention.

My object being to ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness, I take pleasure in apprising you that I have determined to transfer to you the sum of £150,000, which now stands available for this purpose on the books of Messrs. George Peabody & Co., as you will see by the accompanying correspondence.

In committing to you in full confidence in your judgment the administration of this fund, I cannot but feel grateful to you for the onerous duties you have so cheerfully undertaken to perform, and I sincerely hope and trust that the benevolent feelings that have prompted a devotion of so much of your valuable time will be appreciated, not only by the present, but future generations of the people of London.

I have few instructions to give or conditions to impose, but there are some fundamental principles from which it is my solemn injunction that those intrusted with its application shall never, under any circumstances, depart.

First and foremost among them is the limitation of its uses absolutely and exclusively to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition and augment the comforts of the poor who, either by birth or established residence, form a recognized portion of the population of London.

Secondly, it is my intention that now and for all time there shall be rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influence calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics.

Thirdly, in conformity with the foregoing conditions, it is my wish and intention that the sole qualifications for a participation in the benefits of this fund shall be an ascertained and continued condition of life such as brings the individual within the description (in the ordinary sense of the word) of "the poor" of London, combined with moral character and good conduct as a member of society. It must, therefore, be held to be a violation of my intentions if any duly qualified and deserving claimant were to be excluded, either on the grounds of religious belief or of political bias.

Without in the remotest degree desiring to limit your discretion in the selection of the most suitable means of giving effect to these objects, I may be permitted to throw out for your consideration, among the other objects which will occupy your attention, whether it may not be found conducive to the conditions specified above for their ultimate realization, and least likely to present difficulties on the grounds I have ponted out for avoidance, to apply the fund, or a portion of it, in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor, as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy.

Preparatory to due provision being made for the formal declaration of the trust, and for its future management and appropriation, the sum of £150,000 will be at once transferred into your names and placed at your disposal, for which purpose I reserve to myself full power and authority; but as a portion of the money may probably not be required for some time to come to meet the legitimate purposes contemplated, I would suggest, that as early as possible after the organization of the trust, £100,000 should be invested for the time being, in your names, in Consols or East India Stock, thus adding to the capital by means of the accruing interest; and the stock so purchased can be gradually sold out as the money is wanted for the objects designated. Meantime, pending the preparation of a formal trust deed, you shall be under no responsibility whatever in respect of the fund, or its investment or disposition.

With these preliminary stipulations, I commit the fund to your management, and to that of such other persons as by a majority of your voices you may elect, giving you the power either to add to your number (which I think should not at any time exceed nine) or to supply casual vacancies occurring in your body. It is my further desire that the United States Minister in London for the time being should always, in virtue of the office, be a member of the trust, unless in the event of his signifying his inability to act in the discharge of the duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours, very faithfully,
GEORGE PEABODY.

To His Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister in London; Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, K. C. S., L. L. C., &c., London; C. M. Lampson, Esq., London; J. S. Morgan, Esq., London.

LONDON, March 15, 1862.

SIR: We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., apprising us of your munificent appropriation of the sum of £150,000 toward ameliorating the condition of the poor of London, and intimating your wish that we should act in the capacity of trustees for the application of this fund.

Whether we consider the purity of the motive, the magnitude of the gift, or the discrimination displayed in selecting the purposes to which it is to be applied, we cannot but feel that it is for the nation to appreciate rather than for a few individuals to express their gratitude for an act of beneficence which has few (if any) parallels in modern times.

For ourselves we are deeply conscious of the honor implied by the confidence you have reposed in us as the administrators and guardians of your bounty, and it only remains for us to assure you of the satisfaction with which we shall accept this trust, and the zeal with which we shall address ourselves to the discharge of its duties so soon as its precise nature is defined, and the arrangements for its administration satisfactorily organized. Ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
STANLEY,
J. EMERSON TENNENT,
C. M. LAMPSON,
J. S. MORGAN.

To GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., London.

THE GIFT A NEW PLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

From the London News.

The splendid gift of George Peabody to the poor of London is more than an act of personal greatness and worth. High as it deserves to be rated in this respect—and none will put it higher than we do—it has a value and a meaning at the present time which is even loftier and nobler. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds judiciously invested, and its yearly produce well applied, will bring comfort and solace to many a shattered struggler in the combatant rank and file of life, and not only in the present generation, but in generations still unborn, many will learn to bless the generous American banker who lived and prospered amongst us during the last five-and-twenty years. And, as it is unerringly written that it is more blessed to give than to receive, the happiness which the benefactor must feel at having done so much good with his vast wealth, ought to be greater than any which the most grateful recipient of his bounty can express. Yet, on public and permanent grounds, we repeat, this magnificent donation for the relief of one of the greatest masses of human misery in the world, is worthy of being regarded in a more comprehensive point of view. At a season when blind and reckless men on either shore of the ocean are indefatigably toiling at the work of mutual estrangement, and while every engine of hatred, envy, malice, and all uncharitableness is busy in the deepening of reciprocal distrust, an irrevocable act is calmly and deliberately done by a private person, at his own expense, calculated to thwart, by pure and peaceful means, the machinations of the malignant, and to confound the most obstinate believer in the antagonism of two kindred nations. Social fact is stranger than political fiction, and instinctive sympathy is far more reliable than factitious hate. An American gentleman, whom the accident of commercial speculation induced to fix his residence in the old country many years ago, has by thrift and enterprise realized a rapid fortune here; and on the eve of his retirement from business, while preparing to return to the home of his childhood, there to enjoy in tranquillity the fruits of a life of honorable toil, he looks around the scene where he has dwelt, and is penetrated with the thought that he can do nothing better than to bequeath by anticipation a tithe of his acquisitions for the benefit of the many poor among whom his active years have been spent. To use the touching words of a great writer of our day, applied to a very different man—"from the down hill's steep, life seems to him to be all limited;" the end, though it may be distant, is still discernible; and the vanity of the world, and the deceitfulness of riches are, he feels, the snares of success to be avoided, and, if possible, escaped. The miserable distinctions of local birth and breeding are as nothing in the eyes of a man casting up his life account with the world. Before all things he wishes it to be remembered of him that he was a just man, and that he did good in his day and generation. A preference for those whom he knows best, whom in early life he trusted most, and amongst whom at the close of age he hopes to pass a tranquil eventide, is but natural, and reasonable, and right. But all this is compatible with a cordial and grateful remembrance of the somewhat less closely related kinsmen among whom he has lived his busiest years, and thrived. The temporary distinctions of political forms and political prejudices fade away before the catholic feeling of proud affection for the Anglo-Saxon race; and the destitute myriads whose necessities he has ever been ready to relieve from time to time during his sojourn in our capital, silently put in their melancholy claim to his compassion when about to withdraw from amongst them; and they plead not in vain. *This is, indeed, a noble protest against international ill-will—a noble testimony to the untruth of mutual repulsion. Though a thousand pens be dipped in gall, they will not be able soon to efface the impression which this gracious and generous deed has made upon the minds of all sincere men.*

The manner of the thing is as good as the substance. The fund is secured by special trusts to be rendered useful at all future times to deserving persons without distinction of birthplace, creed, or opinion; and it is to be vested forever in a given number of trustees, who are to be chosen with a like indifference as to the grounds on which prejudice is usually formed. Of those who have in the first instance been named by Mr. Peabody to dispense his princely benevolence, some are American citizens, some Englishmen or Irishmen. It was but fitting that the representative of the great Commonwealth of which he himself is a citizen should head the list; and there is a significance, not to be mistaken, in the association with him of the liberal and enlightened heir to one of the oldest earldoms of England. And so with the others, there is a fitness and meaning in the choice of each. The whole scheme has been maturely considered and beneficently framed, and we doubt not that it will be found to work well for the truly philanthropic and pious purposes for which it was intended.

JUDICIOUS TRAITS OF THE BOUNTY.

From the London Star.

Our criminal classes we must aim to extirpate—to reform and to correct them out of existence. Those grosser forms of vice which directly involve destitution are deserving but of repression—and their miserable offspring must be placed in new conditions before they can be permanently succored.' But both classes are fed from those just above them in social gradation. It is the forced company of the honest and laborious poor with thieves and mendicants that make so many boys and girls candidates for the reformatory and the refuge. To break off this compulsory association, to release the good from the degrading and contaminating neighborhood of the bad, is the work of a wise philanthropist. And it is to this particular object Mr. Peabody wishes his magnificent endowment to be appropriated. With a purpose as enlightened as it is generous, he suggests the devotion of at least a portion of the fund he provides to "the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor, as may combine, in the utmost possible degree, the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment and economy." His unprecedented munificence will thus follow the best precedents of modern philanthropy. The affluent stream of his bounty will flow into channels already marked out by the experience of cotemporary benefactors to our great cities. Neither churches nor schools are so much needed as dwellings. Tradesmen and artisans find themselves straitened to obtain residences at once healthful, pleasant and cheap. The laboring poor are, of course, subject in a much severer degree to the same difficulty. They are crowded together in defiance of all sanitary laws, and very often of all proper sensibilities. In a vitiated atmosphere and in chronic discomfort, that they should contract habits of intemperance and even of impurity, is nothing marvelous—still less that they should be the ready victims of sickness or death. To relieve them from these hard and noxious conditions—to enable them to breathe more freely, and therefore to live more healthfully and happily, is the special object of Mr Peabody's stupendous act of charity. Twenty-five years a resident in London, he devotes the splendid result of his speculation and his saving to the grandest improvement of which London is susceptible. If he had raised and endowed a cathedral or university, he would have surpassed in munificence the proudest of our territorial nobles, the most generous of our merchant princes. In rebuilding the homes of the poor and needy, he will erect the noblest, because the simplest, monument of Anglo-Saxon philanthropy.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 42, on demurrer. Nos. 158½, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 35, 40, 185, 191, 249, 264, 286, 297, 302, 329, 342, 353, 354.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2097, 1289, 1537, 1763, 1595, 1563, 1771, 1773, 1779, 1789, 1875, 1923, 1927, 1947, 1949, 1969, 1981, 2007, 2043, 2055, 2103, 2033, 2087, 1707, 1735. *Part II.*—Nos. 690, 128, 1496, 1552, 1106, 1654, 1670, 1696, 1612, 1700, 1712, 1730, 1734, 1786, 1764, 928, 1410, 1594, 1786, 1792.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 597, 1205, 1569, 1571, 1627, 1373, 1751, 1757, 1767, 1769, 1765, 3047, 3049, 1711, 1721, 827. *Part II.*—Nos. 3008, 1256, 1370, 1522, 324, 1234, 1650, 1658, 1744, 676, 1754, 1774, 1776, 660, 2394.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 980, 656, 570, 989, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 1000, 591, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 922, 611, 284, 761, 723, 568, 629, 222½, 373, 434, 649, 444, 684, 693, 365.

Simon Katz Discharged—Not Guilty of Arson as Principal, Not Being Present.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People vs. *Simon Katz.*—The prisoner was convicted of arson in the first degree, having been indicted for setting fire to the premises corner of Division and Attorney streets, in this City, in 1860. The lower part of the premises were occupied by the defendant as a grocery, and the upper portion occupied by families. Upon the trial it appeared that the prisoner's nephew, a lad of about 17 years of age, set fire to the building, but he testified that he did so upon the solicitation and request of the prisoner, by whom he was instigated to do it.

A new trial was obtained, prisoner's counsel contending that he had been improperly convicted as principal, when the evidence showed that he was only accessory before the fact. The particulars were stated in the TIMES of Feb. 21.

Motion was now made that the prisoner be discharged, and the District-Attorney consenting, it was so ordered.

Henry S. Clinton for the prisoner; A. O. Hall for the People.

The Charge to the Grand Jury.—The Court, in charging the Grand Jury, alluded to the Extortion law, or the law fixing fees, and prohibiting the exaction of illegal fees, saying that it was a law not much respected, nor much entitled to respect. It was generally disregarded. Constables, especially, disregarded it, and were guilty of that which could be considered but little less than robbery under the forms of law. Complaints had reached the Court, both as a man and a Judge, of this practice.

The Court then remarked that the office of District-Attorney had been used in different parts of the State as a political engine, and also of oppression. Influential parties of the opposition had been indicted to restrain their effective operations on election day, and others had escaped indictment, who were useful in "packing" the boxes, &c., on that day. Such charges as these had been brought to the attention of the Court, and it was to be hoped that indictments for offences that should be tried in Justices' and inferior courts, would not be allowed to accumulate to gratify the malice or rascality of any man.

The jury then retired.

The Limits of the Port of New-York—Is a Pier Properly Subject to Summary Proceedings?

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Robert M. Ward and Walter S. Grove vs. *Charles Kelsey.*—This was the return to an order to show cause why an injunction restraining the defendant from collecting the wharfage at an addition to a certain pier in Brooklyn should not be dissolved. Affidavits were read on the motion to show that the defendant rented to the plaintiffs eleven stores in Brooklyn, with the bulkhead and pier in front; and that subsequently he agreed, in writing, to erect an addition to the pier on the north side. The rental of the addition to the pier was to be $1,700 per annum. On plaintiffs failing to pay the rent on the addition, defendant, by summary proceedings, obtained possession thereof. The plaintiffs thereupon obtained an injunction against defendant, restraining him from collecting the wharfage from vessels lying alongside of the addition. The defendant obtained an order to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved, to which this was the return.

The plaintiffs claim that the reason they did not pay the rent was, that the addition to the pier was a nuisance. The Court intimated that plaintiffs having assented to the construction of the addition, could not claim it to be a nuisance, and if a violation of contract, which it seemed to be, if anything, plaintiffs had their remedy at law for breach of that contract. Among the legal points raised, is the one whether a pier is the subject of summary proceedings, and whether it, being below low-water mark, is not in the City of New-York, and therefore out of the jurisdiction of the City Court of Brooklyn, before which the summary proceedings were instituted.

Decision reserved.

Britton & Ely for motion; S. Sanxy opposed.

A Question of Fact to be Passed Upon—Alleged Fraudulent Representations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Barnard.

Henry T. McCann et al., vs. *Jacob Manning.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are merchants in this City, to recover the sum of $1,075 81, the value of goods sold by them to Ezra Manning, a son of the defendant. Plaintiffs allege that in April, 1859, the defendant came to their store, and represented to them that his son Ezra, who was a merchant at Cohoes, in this State, was doing a good business and making money, and that he did not owe more than $100, and that by reason of these representations they trusted Ezra Manning to the amount claimed. It was alleged, also, that Ezra Manning did not own at the time more than $100. The defence set up was a denial of the allegation of the complaint, and an allegation that at the time he believed his son to be doing a good business, and to be making money.

Sealed verdict ordered.

A Cornwall, for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean and Donohue, for defendant.

Rhine Wine and "Rhino."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton.

Thomas Mayo vs. *Louis Brosi.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $119 33, for the freight and transportation of ten casks of wine from Rotterdam to the City of New-York, and for moneys paid thereon. It appeared that the plaintiff was the master of the ship *Golden Rule*, the transportation vessel. The bill of lading acknowledged the receipt of ten casks marked wine, but specified that the captain was not accountable for leakage, and that the weight and contents of the casks were unknown.

The answer of the defendant set up that 158 gallons of the wine were lost by the breaking of the casks containing them, through the defective system of stowage, the value of which the defendant claimed to receive from the plaintiff.

The evidence was conflicting, and the case turned, to a considerable extent, on what testimony had been given on a former trial of the cause in the Marine Court, and also as to the soundness or unsoundness of the casks containing the wine. A question also arose as to the effect of the Port Warden's certificate of the condition of the casks and storage of the cargo.

After the jury had been out some time, the Court directed a sealed verdict.

J. N. Lewis, Jr., and J. Francis Walton, for plaintiff; Lux & Brown for defendant.

A Verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Alfred Field et al. vs. *James H. Banker.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The action was brought to recover the value on certain chains alleged to have been forwarded to the defendants, from Liverpool, to their order.

The defence was that the chains were lost at sea, and no insurance had been effected thereon, because of the neglect of the plaintiffs to notify the defendants of the shipment.

The jury now rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,244 57.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Catharine —— was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing clothing from Bridget Monahan.

Andrew Robb, formerly clerk of Lord & Taylor, was tried and convicted of stealing silks, poplins, &c., from his employers, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Mear was tried for robbery in the first degree, in assaulting Joseph Rohan in the street, and stealing from him two watches. The jury were unable to agree, and after being out several hours, were discharged by the Court.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is now recognized as the best. Purchasers should take care to buy them only of the rightful patentees.

A CARD FROM ELIAS HOWE, JR.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools, and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER STITCH, unless the same are purchased from the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, or their Agents or Licensees, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees, alone, are legally authorized under their own patents, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly wherever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

NEW-YORK.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army.

There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army.

Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined.) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hernia, or Rupture, is now radically cured by using WHITE'S Patent Lever Truss, a new combination, differing in principle from all old-fashioned trusses. Braces and supporters unrivaled. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—POLLOCK.—On Tuesday, April 8, at the residence of C. H. Lilienthal, Esq., "Belvoir," by Rev. Dr. McLeod, E. BERGH BROWN and AGNES I. POLLOCK, daughter of the late James Pollock, all of this City.

SQUIRES—MONROE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Sunday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. WALTER R. SQUIRES to Miss CARRIE MONROE.

DIED.

BOTSFORD.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, WILLIAM RUFUS, youngest son of Rosa H., and the late Rev. Eli C. Botsford, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, on 86th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation.

BURR.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 8, ELIZABETH HINSDALE, daughter of Melancthon and Euphemia J. Burr, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 21 West 38th-st., on Friday, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

ELLIOTT.—In this City, on Monday evening, April 7, ELIZA H., only daughter of N. J. and C. H. Elliott, in the 27th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 4 P. M., and the remains will be conveyed to Guilford, Conn., for interment, on Thursday.

EAGLESON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, April 8, after a severe illness, WILLIAM MORRISON EAGLESON, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. George F. Coachman, No. 148 East 28th-st.

GOODHUE.—In this City, on Sunday, April 6, [illegible] C. GOODHUE, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from All Souls' Church, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

KILMER.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, Mrs. MARY ANN KILMER, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, David Kilmer, No. 167 East 25th-st., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

L'HOMMEDIEU.—At Sag Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., March 24, SAMUEL L'HOMMEDIEU, Esq., aged 76 years.

LAWRENCE.—At Hamburgh, Sussex County, N. J., April 3, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Walter L. Shee, CATHARINE J. LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Lawrence, in the 80th year of her age.

MONTAGUE.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, April 7, CLARA, second daughter of the late William Montague, of Hartford.

O'BRIEN.—The friends of the late Lieut. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Seventh Regiment Armory, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock.

RABERG.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, of disease of the heart, EDWARD LEON, youngest son of C. H. Raberg, aged 15 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 111 Waverley-place, on Friday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the French Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st.

RIGGS.—On Tuesday, April 8, MARY BRIGHT, daughter of Lawrason and Mary T. Riggs, aged 2 years and 3 months.

STUYVESANT.—In this City, on Monday morning, April 7, after a lingering illness, borne with fortitude and resignation, JANE ANNE, wife of Joseph R. Stuyvesant and daughter of the late Samuel S. Browning.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 188 East 20th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, and at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., at 4½ o'clock.

SYTHOFF.—In this City, on Monday, April 7, ADDIE BRAINARD, infant daughter of Lambert J. M. and Mary C. Sythoff, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 148 West 48th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 165.—April 8, 1862.
46, 65, 26, 6, 18, 25, 15, 49, 35, 36, 60, 51, 61.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 166.—April 8, 1862.
72, 45, 2, 5, 30, 41, 43, 60, 46, 10, 31, 25.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 113.—April 8, 1862.
41, 13, 46, 61, 29, 66, 9, 27, 64, 52, 6, 69, 71.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 194.—April 8, 1862.
7, 71, 24, 60, 36, 51, 35, 4, 28, 31, 73, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of March 29, 1862, No. 1,616 drew $100,000, No. 409 drew $50,000, No. 23,988 drew $30,000, No. 24,059 drew $10,000, No. 7,849 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished, by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this Standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,
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COUGHS AND COLDS,
CONSUMPTION,
PLEURISY,
CROUP,
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or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness.

In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

It is claimed, therefore, that, having stood the test of time—the sales still increasing—and the direct testimony of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the EXPECTORANT are justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence, not, be it borne in mind, as a "Cure-all," nor as being absolutely infallible in all cases and under all circumstances, but as the best combination of medicines within the reach of the public, calculated, in *most* cases, to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in ALL cases to afford relief.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the testimony to the curative powers of the EXPECTORANT is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character—clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves—not only use, but recommend it in the highest terms for the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY will now be received at the offices of the following Journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune*, and the *World*.

Capital required, $30,000, to be raised by 600 shares at $50 each.

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ACHES AND PAINS
that flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
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Pains in the side or Breast,
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LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
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MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
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Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
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UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, NO. 79 WHITE-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 28.—II. No troops in the United States service will hereafter pass through the City of New-York without reporting to the United States military authorities instructed with the duty of providing subsistence and transportation in that City. Reports must be made, and information obtained at the office, No. 79 White-st.
W. A. NICHOLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BATTERY,
EXCELSIOR LIGHT ARTILLERY, U. S. V.
CAMP ODEON, WILLIAMSBURGH.

ALL ENLISTED MEN BELONGING TO the Second Battery, Excelsior Light Artillery, are ordered to report at Camp Odeon, Williamsburgh, on or before the 10th of April. All those failing to comply will be considered deserters, and dealt with accordingly.
By order of Y. T. BRUEN,
Captain Commanding Second Battery
Excelsior Light Artillery.

$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT when mustered in the service.—Wanted for Company D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

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PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

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A Course of Instruction in
ORDNANCE and GUNNERY,
Compiled for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy. By Capt. J. G. BENTON, Ordnance Department, late Instructor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Military Academy, West Point; Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. Second edition, revised and enlarged.
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CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

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Will forward Quartermasters' Checks to Washington, and procure Government Certificates of Indebtedness therefor at low rates.

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The finest wedding cards; best note-paper; most perfect paper stamping; the only place for artistic monograms, and where $4 (50 picture) albums are retailed for $3.

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PETER LORISON, Sergeant U. S. Army,
In charge of Governor's Island Boat-house, New-York City. Inventor of the first percussion shell, conical shot, and what is called the Mallet mortar, &c.

BUTLER'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS, FOR COUNTRY DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, FACTORIES, &c.—The most complete and simple works known. No experiment or humbug; over 200 in use. Send for a circular, with references.
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AS CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class chambermaid, in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly, and can produce most unexceptionable references as to character, &c.; has no objections to doing some fine washing. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Welsh girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best City references given. Can be seen Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 313 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.,—NURSE, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, situations—one as chambermaid and waitress, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required; the other to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork; have the best of City reference from their last places; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, in a small family; has no objection to the country; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 95 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing; or would do waiting, or can do very good plain cooking; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 241 7th-av., one pair of stairs up, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing or chamberwork and waiting; best City reference from her last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 32 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; has best references from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen at No. 116 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiting, or to assist in the washing; has no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business in either capacity; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 164 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 152 East 32d-st., Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business thoroughly and has the best recommendation from her last employer. Call at No 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. up one flight of stairs, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or laundress, or to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 3d-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 355 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A REspectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of children; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 98 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and child's maid. Can produce the most respectable City references. Has no objection to the country. May be seen for two days at No. 90 West 28th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City references. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress. Call at her present employer's, for one week, at No. 15 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing; will be found trustworthy and obliging, and has the very best reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or as chambermaid and waitress; she understands her business in either capacity; is cleanly, active, willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a thorough waitress and upstairs servant; is a person of very neat, personal appearance and good manners; has unexceptionable references to Brooklyn ladies, and a girl who considers a place in a good family more than wages. Apply to Mr. MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is fully competent for her business, and has four years' reference from her last place; the lady can be seen if desired. Apply at No. 201 East [illegible]-st., near 2d-av., for two days, if not engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country during the Summer months; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 32d-st., from 10 to 4.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist with the washing, or chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, if not engaged, at 62 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 352 1st-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references; understands her business. Call for two days at No. 210 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; City references given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., two doors from 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as a chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; good references given. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 117 9th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and do sewing; good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at No. 213 Madison-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a young woman willing to go into the country, as chambermaid, or as waitress; she has lived four years in one family. Apply where she now lives, No. 212 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing. Can be seen at the house of her last employer, No. 53 East 35th-st., from 9 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or assist with the washing and ironing; has good City 4½ years' reference. Call, till suited, at 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; she is a very capable servant, and has excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to travel with a lady. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly; is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is very neat in her work; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking, soups, meats, game, pastry, &c.; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to the country for the Summer; understands milking and making butter. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 47 West 11th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, both English and American. Can procure best testimonials as to character and ability. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 129 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats, gravies, boning, larding and pastry; anything required in a private family; has the best of recommendations from her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable woman as cook, who fully understands all kinds of cooking; one who has lived in first-class families; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objection to go in the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 225 West 26th-st., front house, second floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family in the City; understands all kinds of meats, soups and desserts; also, first-class bread, biscuit and cake baker; no objections to a large family; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 308 1st-av., near 18th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry; jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of dessert; the best City reference given. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing if required; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 276 1st-av., near 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable young girl, as cook and baker, and to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a first-rate laundress; best City reference, where she has lived for two years. Call for two days at No. 321 West 26th-st., near 11th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A first-class family, as cook, by a French woman of thorough experience; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of reference as regards competency, character, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 East 22d-st., a few doors from 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; she understands French cooking thoroughly; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 354 7th-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young girl in a small private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 129 7th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK, A Protestant, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce first-class City references. Inquire at No. 168 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, SITUATION AS COOK IN a private family or hotel, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; has good reference. Call at No. 105 East 16th st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK, WITH CITY REFerences, wishes a situation in a private family; truly understands her business, and can give good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 116 Sullivan-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family; the best of City reference; three years in last place; can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 39 Lafayette-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who has lived with the first families of the City; understands her business and has the best of references. Call at No. 98 East 12th-st., corner 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by two respectable Protestant young women, one is a good cook and an excellent laundress, and understands baking; would go as chambermaid and seamstress; can produce the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived four years. The other for chambermaid and waitress or children's nurse; has best City references; has no objection to go in the country; would like to get in one house if possible. Call at No. 214 West 21st-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two Protestant women, situations; one as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has two years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable young girls; one as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business, and all kinds of meats, game, poultry, soups and desserts; is also an excellent baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, in a private family, as first-class cook and good baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and also a good baker; has good City reference. No objections to go in the country, for the Summer. Call at No. 166 East 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 567 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; the City preferred; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman wishes a situation as good plain cook in a small private family; is a good baker; has good City reference; would assist in washing. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best City references. Call at No. 97 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation; is an excellent cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, &c.; is a good laundress; is willing to make herself useful. Has excellent reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman in a private family as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a competent baker of bread and biscuit; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 228 7th-av., corner of 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook, and to do washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 270 1st-av., second floor.

AS EXPERIENCED COOK.—A RESPECTable Protestant woman wants a situation as cook; she is fully experienced in all its branches, and has the best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country; she will be found willing and obliging. Call, for four days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR FOR GENERAL WORK.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a hard-working, willing and obliging girl, to do down-stairs work; would have no objection to do all the work of a family; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Call at No. 275 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations in a private family, one, a Protestant, as cook, and the other as laundress and chambermaid; no objections to the country; good City references if required. Call for three days at No. 33 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED SITuations by two respectable young women, in a private family; one to do cooking and assist with the washing; the other to do waiting. Have the best of City reference, and can come well recommended from their last situations. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country with a nice family. Can be seen for three days at No. 213 Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a very reliable, steady servant, as first-rate private family cook; neat and economical, and has unexceptionable Brooklyn references; can wash and iron to suit any lady; makes excellent bread and biscuit and plain pastry. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a neat and tidy Protestant young woman; understands cooking, baking of bread and pastry; is an excellent washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has nine months reference from last place. Can be seen at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good, plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework; can be seen for two days, at No. 146 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 2d floor, back room; good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework in a small private family. No objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Good reference, if required.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 354 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands housework; willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her duties thoroughly and has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 44 Carrol-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson and Myrtle-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—An obliging and willing young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; is well recommended. Call at No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGlishwoman, a situation as dressmaker; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would engage by the day, week, or month; City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 213 Madison-st., N. Y.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; or will take care of a baby and sew; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., back room, top floor.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING—BY THE day or week; also, work taken in and executed with neatness and dispatch; first-class references. Miss HILL, No. 62 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as dressmaker and seamstress. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 12 Livingston-place and Stuyvesant-square. Has been there for the last six years.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, the caring of a gentleman's house for the Summer months; would have no objection to do the family's washing, if required; the very best of City reference can be given. Can be seen until suited. Call at No. 210 East 19th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged, English lady desires to obtain a situation as housekeeper in a first-class English or American family; no objections to the country; best of reference given. Address Miss SCOTT, Station E, New-York City, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITuation wanted by a fine young widow lady from Long Island, well educated, and understands thoroughly all kinds of housekeeping; fond of children; she will do her best to please; salary moderate; references given. Address, for three days, Mrs. E. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman would like the care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; can give the best of City reference. Apply to A. B., at Mr. Valentine's store, corner of West 15th-st., and 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has a very small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 156 West 18th-st., second flight of stairs, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper by an American lady, competent to take entire charge. Call at No. 35 Boorman-place, 33d-st., for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young woman wishes a situation in a respectable, small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., second floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is an excellent baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has first-rate reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 3 7th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, in a small private family, to do general housework; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 260 West 28th-st., front room, 2d floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable woman, one who understands all kinds of cooking, if required; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 121 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable, but hard working girl, to do general housework; is well recommended as being a capable, honest and obliging servant; will hire at moderate wages, and do her best to please. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a capable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced girl wants a situation as first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing in the best manner; has lived with some of the best families in the city; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 86 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; has the best City reference from her last employer, with whom she has lived three years. Can be seen, for two days, at 178 3d-av., in the dry-goods store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. The best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., 4th-floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT EXPErienced woman wants a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting. Can give the best of City references, and is a good chambermaid. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the 3d-story, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing; can come well recommended. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as first-class laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and fluting; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at or address No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by an experienced girl, who perfectly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 96 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman is anxious to obtain employment as nurse; would like to travel with a family to Germany or California; she has the best recommendations. Address K. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived for the last two years at her present employers. Call or address No. 17 Clinton-place, for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable, steady Protestant young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress, or chamberwork and assist with the washing; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; the country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor front, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotch girl, as infant's nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 218 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE.—SITUATION wanted for a very excellent nurse; thoroughly understands the charge of an infant from birth; has been accustomed to travel; would go in the country, and will be found in every respect a neat, intelligent and deserving person, and highly recommended. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Joralemon.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse, by an experienced woman, who is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, and can sew. Good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS EXPERIENCED NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a very experienced and highly recommended servant, to take charge of the nursery and do chamberwork; has had experience in the care of infant children, and will be found a very valuable and trusty person. Two years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waiting, and can take care of children; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; has lived nine years in one place; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at 232 33d-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a young Scotch woman, with good reference. Call at No. 274 West 35th-st., near 10th-av., for a few days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl desires a situation in a private family to do sewing and mind children; is a neat sewer and has some knowledge of dressmaking; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 362 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an American Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands perfectly the care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 161 26th-st., corner of 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, (can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines,) or as chambermaid and waitress; can furnish satisfactory reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 551 3d-av., near 38th-st., 4th floor.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTed, a situation by an American girl as an attendant upon a lady or nurse for a child, or would go as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to traveling; has excellent references. Call or address E. H. W., No. 68 Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; best of City reference given. Call at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the hoop-skirt store, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chambermaid; she understands her business perfectly, and is kind to children; her recommendations will be found satisfactory. Call at No. 65 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take care of children; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or would like to travel with a family; the best City reference. Apply at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork; she understands her business perfectly, and is kind to children; her recommendations will be found satisfactory. Call at No. 83 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; can take charge of a young baby; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY competent young woman wants a situation as above in the City or country; can make all kinds of children's clothes; you can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young girl between 15 and 16 years, a situation to take care of children, or do waiting or plain sewing, or attend a bakery. Call at No. 51 Norfolk-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; has six years' City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at 121 West 26th-st., 1st floor, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidery; or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's, 58 West 37th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman as competent seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would be willing to make herself otherwise useful in a permanent place; or would work by the week; best of City recommendations. Call for three days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, as a most competent seamstress; can cut and fit; is a beautiful sewer; an engagement desired by the day, or week, or month; a steady home preferred; would be useful in other matters, if required; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has the best City reference. Call at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery store, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of embroidery; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has over six years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 68 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. Call or address a note.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; is accustomed to all kinds of family sewing, also embroidery; reference can be given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 470 3d-av., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; or would go as chambermaid and seamstress; refers to her present employer, with whom she has lived for the last four years. Inquire at No. 79 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl wishes a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day or week; the best of reference. Call at No. 115 East 22d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a competent person, as seamstress, and would take care of children, or seamstress and light chamberwork; excellent City references. Apply at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., or address K. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, do all kinds of sewing, and can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to children; the best of City reference. Call at No. 60 East Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as seamstress, one who thoroughly understands her business; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 125 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as seamstress; understands ladies' dressmaking and children's clothing, of every description; good City reference. Call at No. 55 East 21st-st., for two days, between the hours of 11 and 4.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can give the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 8th-av., till suited.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would take a chambermaid's place, with sewing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress in a hotel or boarding-house; is fully competent; will take the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; has waited on Spanish and French ladies; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; is very obliging; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st., near the 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as waitress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st., New-York.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, by a neat and tidy Protestant young woman; understands her duties in every respect; is willing and obliging; has good references; prefers the country; can enter her place this day. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as waitress and chambermaid; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 832 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; would assist with washing; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 6 Abingdon-square, for three days.

AS WAITRESS AND NURSE.—A LADY, BEfore leaving for the country, wishes to get situations for two girls, who have lived with her for many years—one as waitress, one as nurse. For reference, apply at No. 18 West 14th-st.

SERVANTS.—ALL FAMILIES WHO WANT good servants will find it to their interest to call at Mrs. LOWE'S old-established Agency for Female Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st. First-class German, American, Irish and English girls always on hand. Good servants will always find the best places.

CALIFORNIA.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES to engage with a lady or family going to California. She can do housework; is an excellent sewer and embroiderer; has the best of reference. Address ADVERTISER, No. 253 West 26th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, the washing of one or two families, or would go out by the week or month to wash or assist in housework. P. S.—Call at No. 335 6th-av., front room, second floor, for a week.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places alway ready.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having some unoccupied houses in, or near the City, to take charge of and furnish one. Call at 41 4th-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French, and Italian languages spoken.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A BOOK-KEEPER, OF unblemished character and a large experience, wants a situation in some banking, commercial or manufacturing establishment; salary not an object; is willing to go on trial; references given to some of the most respectable parties in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in a wholesale grocery-store, by a young man who has had several years' experience in the retail business; is quick and correct at figures; first class references; age 20. Address D. J. E., No. 426 Hudson-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable young man, who understands his business in all its branches; has lived with some of the best families in this City and country; whose reference from his last employer can certify as to character and capability. Can be seen at Philip Cleary's livery stable, No. 19 East [illegible]-st., or address a note to E. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND wants a situation, a sober, steady man, who has lived seven years in his last situation, and leaves in consequence of his employer not keeping horses; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and general good conduct. Apply for P. W., harness-store, No. [illegible] 4th-av., or address Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and would assist in the garden, if required; no objections to any part of the country; best of reference from his last employers. Call or address C. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; he understands his business well, and would make himself useful in the country or City. The best of reference given from his employer, as to sobriety and honesty. Direct to G. W. F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or J. S., No. 125 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who can produce long and satisfactory recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability. Can also refer to his last employer's in this City; will be found willing to make himself in any other way useful, where his services might be required. Address B. J. box No. 192, *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man; he is strictly temperate; is a first-class groom and coachman, and can be recommended as such by his last employers; has no objection to City or country. Call or address a note to R. P., private stable, No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman, with the best of moral habits; is strictly temperate, a good and careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call at or address, for one week, ISAAC I. STILLINGS, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man who understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 48 East 15th-st., or address T. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands the care and management of horses; would assist in the garden, if required, and make himself useful about the house; can give good recommendations from his last place. Address T. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, single young man, who understands his business perfectly well, as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; very best of City reference, for honesty and sobriety. Address F. F. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; his recommendations will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability, from many of the best families in the City with whom he lived. Address H. J., No. 270 3d-av., first floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man, who can produce the best English and Spanish references as to capability, honesty and sobriety. A note addressed to A. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will receive prompt attention.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY MARRIED MAN wishes to procure a situation as coachman in the City or country, and is fully competent of taking charge of a gentleman's place in the country. Address W. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen or address P. M., No. 810 Broadway, harness-store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable married man, as coachman; he is an excellent driver, good groom, sober, honest and obliging; has lived seven years in his last situation. For references apply at his last employers, No. 36 St. Mark's-place.

AS COACHMAN, &c—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man who perfectly understands the care of horses, and driving if required; also the care of cows, assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Address Z. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—WANTED, SITuations by a respectable man and wife, without family, the man as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of green-house grapery, and the raising of all kinds of vegetables. The woman is a good cook, laundress or waitress; understands the care of milk and butter. Both understand the business perfectly. The best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable young man with undoubted reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; no objection to any distance in the country; is an excellent hand over horses, and a good vegetable gardener; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., or address HUGH, Box No. 214 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a man and wife, without family; man understands the care and management of horses, and a good, careful driver; woman, a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City references, from last and previous employers. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a respectable single young man; perfectly understands his business in both capacities, and will be found willing, civil and obliging, and can produce first-rate references. Address J. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young man who understands the care and management of horses; also, understands plain gardening; would make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has got good recommendations from his last place. Address S. Y., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &C.—An intelligent Protestant young man wishes a situation as above; he can milk, and make himself generally useful, if required; five years' references of ability and good character, in every respect, can be given. Call, or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom; has had long experience; also, can bleed and blister; has no objections to City or country; the best of City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 212 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; would also be willing to take charge of, or assist in a vegetable garden; can give the best of reference for the last seven years. Call on or address C. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce satisfactory references. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—A COLORed laundress and a colored coachman, both competent and experienced servants, are now disengaged, at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation wanted, by a respectable and competent man, as coachman and make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; is a very careful driver and fully experienced in the care of horses. Three years' recommendation for sobriety and honesty from a gentleman who can be seen. Wages moderate for the sake of a good employer. Apply at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, in the harness store.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN married man, without children, a situation as foreman on a farm, or would take a stocked farm on shares; has had 20 years' experience in farming, also the raising and care of thorough bred stock of all kinds. Address M. W. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation as farmer; understands the care and management of horses and cattle; is sober and industrious; will make himself generally useful; will give satisfactory references. Address J. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, or call at No. 23 West Broadway for two days.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as farmer, and to assist in a garden; understands farming well, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address, for three days, ROBERT THOMPSON, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married man; has one child; is a good vegetable gardener; understands grafting, pruning, &c., and care of all kinds of stock; is capable to take full charge of a gentleman's place. Good reference from his present employer, where he has lived four years. Address P. S., Tarrytown, N. Y., for three days, stating particulars and salary.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single man, a situation as farmer and to assist in a garden; understands farming well, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address R. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR GENERAL WORKER.—Wanted, by a married man, a situation as farmer or general worker; understands farming, gardening, stock, &c., thoroughly; is a hard worker, temperate and trustworthy; his wife is an excellent cook, washer and ironer; both have excellent reference. Call or address FARMER, at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH A small family, wants a situation as gardener, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character and abilities. Apply or address a note to A. F., at A. Reed's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and out-door flowers, the care and management of horses; would like to get a house on the place; has the best of City reference. Address H. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant single man as gardener; is fully competent in the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetable, greenhouse, grapery, &c.; could take charge of horses, if required; reference of several years, of the first-class. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable single young man, who can take care of a horse and wagon; [illegible] care of a vegetable garden, and keep a gentleman's place in order, and make himself generally useful, and would work on a farm if required; the very best of reference from his last employer. Address C. J., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a steady, active, married man, without incumbrance, whose testimonials will prove his competency; would take charge of a gentleman's country seat; his wife can act as cook or laundress, if required; is a Protestant; City reference given. Address JAMES, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man of respectability; is a first-rate gardener for propagation, landscape, flower-ground, greenhouse, and all culinary roots, &c.; has good City reference. Address J. D, Florist, at Thorburn's Seed Store, No. 15 John-st. Will attend for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL gardener, thoroughly practical in all its departments, wants a permanent situation; is married; highest testimonials. Address R. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for this week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, of two in family, who has fifteen years' practice in this country; will be found very useful to any one who wants his service. Address G. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS practical gardener. The advertiser will be found to possess the full rudiments of gardening, also the science of landscaping, ornamental planting, &c. Address KNOW-NOTHING, Box 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, laying out new grounds, &c. Good reference from last employer. Address A. W., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as gardener and coachman; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, laying out new grounds; also the care and management of horses; can milk; has the best of City reference. Any person wanting such a man may address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable middle-aged man as gardener or coachman; understands both perfectly; understands the raising of all kinds of stock, and is a good steady driver; the best of references. Address A. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A YOUNG man wants a situation to work in a garden or on a small farm, or to take care or drive a horse, or to work as light porter in a store in New-York City, Brooklyn or vicinity. Has had considerable experience in gardening, farming, taking care and driving horses; would go for $10 or $12 a month and board; is strictly temperate and willing to work, and can give good reference. Address P. McLAUGHLIN, Box No. [illegible], Burlington, Vermont.

AS VEGETABLE GARDENER AND FARMER.—A young man desires a situation as vegetable gardener and farmer; understands the care of horses and cattle; is a good and careful driver; is temperate, steady and industrious; satisfactory reference given. Address B. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—A SINGLE man wants a situation as gardener or farmer; can raise any kind of vegetables in a garden; is not afraid of any work; has City and country reference. Address T. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as practical gardener and farmer, by a married man, (Protestant;) is fully competent in each department of his profession and can produce A No. 1 reference. Address ENERGY, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN wants a situation in the country near New-York, who understands taking care of horses and cattle; has the best of country references if required. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 32 Lewis-st., New-York.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, as above; has the best of references. Address F. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A STEADY, FAITHFUL couple, desire a situation with a gentleman's family, City or country; the man is a good gardener and farmer—an excellent hand over horses—can drive well; his wife is a good down-stairs domestic, and a competent laundress; they are highly recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by man and wife; the man is a practical gardener; understands fruits, flowers and vegetables; fully competent to keep a gentleman's place in good style. The woman is a first-class cook and baker; four years' City reference from some of the highest families. Any parties in want of such persons address P. F., Box 212 *Times* Office.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a man and wife, the man to take charge of the garden and farm, and understands the care of horses and driving; the wife to take charge of the farm-house, milk, butter and poultry; can give the best of reference, with long experience. Address C. B., Box 204 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS porter; has seven years reference to an employer as to honesty and capability; has practical experience in working machinery in several departments; is perfectly free from the use of spirituous liquor and tobacco in any form; able and willing to work. Address GEORGE, Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful, a situation as light porter, &c.; is in want of employment; will take very low wages; also, his son, 14 years old, as errand boy in an office. Apply to A. W., No. 93 Thompson-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to the work of a first-class family, and understands his business thoroughly; makes icecream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; can be highly recommended from his situation. Address G. G., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a Protestant young man who understands his business in all its branches; has lived with the highest families in the City; has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, J. H., No. 900 Broadway, Corwin's grocery.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A SUPERIOR man waiter, a situation in a first-class family; has the best of testimonials; is perfectly reliable in all respects, and is not afraid to make himself useful. Call or address A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS of obtaining a situation in some respectable business in any capacity; can write a good hand; understands keeping accounts; or would go as valet to a gentleman; no objection to travel; satisfactory reference. Address R. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—I WANT a situation in a wholesale house on or about the 1st of May; have had twelve years' experience in the retail trade; can give good references, among others my present employer. Address W. G. S., Yonkers, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A BROADWAY STORE below Chambers-st., a boy about 15 years old; must reside with his parents. Address in own handwriting, A. B., Box 182 *Times* office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A WHOLESALE dry goods store; salary, $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A BANKING OFFICE IN Wall-st.; one who resides with his parents, writes a fair hand, and can furnish undoubted City reference. Salary, $50 first year. Address, by the applicant, W. F., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OLD; healthy, active, honest; residing with his parents, and near place of business. CASWELL, MACK & CO.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, BY A SMALL family, to go a short distance in the country. Protestant preferred. Call at No. 47 East 20th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a Protestant woman to do general housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook, and bring first-rate references from her last place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman as nurse; one who understands the care of a young infant, and is obliging and industrious. Apply at No. 26 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 12 to 5 o'clock.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE dry-goods store, a salesman to take charge of the cloth and clothing business; one well acquainted with the business. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN, IN A fancy dry goods jobbing-house; salary moderate; also, a lad quick at figures, as entry clerk. Address Box 2,476, giving references, and where last employed.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT Dentist, fully competent to operate and do plate work. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Also, a dental student. E. & A. PRETERRE, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a Retail Stationery Business. He should have had a familiarity with everything pertaining to that branch of business. Address, stating particulars, with references, A. S. D., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENT MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS can find lucrative and respectable employment in the sale of Van Auden's Portable Copying Presses. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

City Comptroller's Office, Milwaukee, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

U. S.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Quartermasters', Navy Agents', and other checks on the U. S. Treasurer at Washington, payable in these certificates, collected with great promptness.

Having our own Agent in Washington, who devotes his time to this branch of our business, we are enabled to make returns in much less than the usual time.

We also have special facilities for collecting past due Treasury Notes, and all other undisputed claims against the United States Government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

UNCURRENT MONEY,
TREASURY NOTES,
UNITED STATES ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
SPECIE, LAND WARRANTS, and
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold, on commission, at the Board of Brokers.

Loans negotiated, and advances made on marketable securities.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the holders of the outstanding unsecured Bonds and Certificates of Stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, not exchanged under the contract of reorganization, that the time for surrender of said Bonds and Stock has been extended by act of the Legislature to 1st July next.

Any holder of such Bonds or Certificates of Stock can exchange them for Preferred and Common Stock in the new Company, upon payment of an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share of the Stock to be issued, and interest on the same from Sept. 1, 1861, payable on delivery of the new Certificates. The time fixed by law for such exchange will expire on the first day of July next, and no exchange of stock or bonds of the old Company can be made into new Stock in the new Company after that day.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Transfer Office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, March 31, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

Section 4. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Hunter's Point, Feb. 22, 1862.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three (3) per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 8th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Hotel of P. Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

Jamaica, April 7, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NOTE, MADE BY EDWARD J. WINANTS, dated 16th November, 1861, for $300, at 4 months, indorsed by G. Winants and J. Fitch. The maker resides in City of New-York, the indorsers at Rushville, Ontario Co., N. Y. Apply to H. B. BUNSTER, Agent, No. 80 Cedar-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862—Also, UNION AND PACIFIC SCRIP, to be issued on and after April 8, will be purchased by W. C. GILMAN & SON, Dealers in Insurance Scrip, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES
Bought and sold by
McCREDY & ARMOUR,
No. 149 Pearl-st., cor. Wall.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—$7 30 U. S. Treasury Notes, and the certificates of indebtedness bought and sold at the best rates; also, demand notes for duties for sale by F. P. JAMES & CO.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TERM-FEES OF THE SHERIFF.

VETO OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF RESOLUTION ALLOWING THE BILL OF $9,446 43 FOR FEES OF THE LATE SHERIFF, INCLUDING ALLOWANCE FOR TERM-FEES IN EXCISE CASES.

Office Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, New-York, April 5, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $9,446 43 for official services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay, &c.:

Whereupon it was

Ordered, That said Message be received, entered in the journal, laid on the table ten days and printed at length in the *Transcript, Herald* and TIMES.

JOS. B. YOUNG,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 5, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith, without my approval, the resolution allowing the bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, at $9,446 43 for official services during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1861, and directing the Comptroller to pay it, &c., and would submit the following objections thereto:

The amount mentioned in the resolution embraces these two items:

Term-Fees on suits in Common Pleas by the Board of Commissioners of Excise against violators of the Excise Law, as per statement annexed	$3,249 00
Fees on Executions against the property and person (in suits by) the Board of Commissioners of Excise against various defendants as per statement annexed	1,188 18
Total	$4,437 18

The number of suits in which Term Fees are charged is 1,419, and those in which the other fees are charged number 1,722.

These items are for a period extending as far back as January, 1861, for Term Fees, and September, 1859, for fees for returning executions.

These charges, prior to the beginning of the quarter specified in the resolution, form a very large proportion of the whole sum.

It is evident, on the face of the bill, that these items are not for "official services during the quarter ending December 31, 1861," and therefore they should not be embraced in a resolution expressly providing for that quarter only.

Again: I am satisfied, from the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation adverse to the liability of the County for this bill, and from such examination of the statutes as I have been able to make, that there is no law calling for the payment of these charges by the County.

The Corporation Counsel has fully discussed the subject in his communication to your honorable body of June 4, 1861, (page 167 of your printed proceedings,) and in his communication to you of Feb. 19, 1862, (page 165,) written in reference to the present bill, he reaffirms his former adverse opinion. As stated by him, if these charges are proper in character and amount, the Sheriff has his remedy against other parties than the County.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petitions for a sewer in 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and also in 6th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; also, resolutions for a sewer in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., and also in Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and for the construction of receiving basins and culverts at the following places, to wit: in 44th-st., on the north side, 75 feet west of 11th-av.; also, at the southerly corner of 7th-st. and Avenue A; also at the northwesterly corner of 57th-st. and 2d-av., and also on the westerly side of Downing-st., about 70 feet from the northwesterly corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

Also, that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for a sewer in 49th-st., from sewer in 9th av. to a point 325 feet west of 9th-av.; and resolutions for sewers in Cherry-st., between James and Roosevelt sts.; in Leroy-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., and in Corlears-st., from Grand to South-st.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, April 19, 1860.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
THOMAS B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, April 8, 1862.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEPARTED THIS LIFE.—Veterans of the War of 1812, you are again called upon to follow the remains of another worthy brother-soldier, JOHN McILVEEN, in the 73d year of his age, to his last resting-place, on THURSDAY, April 10, at 12½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 36 Lewis-st., with the usual badge of mourning. All the Veterans in this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. Attend; it is the last tribute of respect we can confer on a brother. H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjt. ABM. DALLY, Col.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.

New-York, March 24, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. B. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.

Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.

AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.

Dated March 1, 1862. 1aw6wW

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. *The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.*

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers

THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	571,518 26
Assets	1,071,518 28

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.

H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT on diamonds, watches, jewelry, merchandise in bond, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

$150 WILL BUY A LARGE-SIZE SAFE, Herring's Patent, nearly new, and in first-rate order—cost $425. Address G. L., Box 165 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED: FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

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CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
NEURALGIA,
INDIGESTION,
IMPOTENCY,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,
TIC DOLOREAUX,
ST. VITUS DANCE,
LANGUOR,
LASSITUDE,
HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RE-stores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops: price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

JOHN S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, BENZINE, BURNING FLUID, COAL OIL LAMPS
AND LAMP MATERIALS.
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL, CRUDE PETROLEUM, &c. REFINED OIL
packed in cans and cases for export, with dispatch.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—SODA WATER APPARATUS, NEW and second-hand, of every description. Druggists, confectioners and bottlers, send for an illustrative and descriptive catalogue and price list, at WILLIAM GEE'S, Nos. 6 and 7 New-Haven Railroad Buildings, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, }
JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee
SAM'L B. H. VANCE, } on
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, } Supplies.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, }

PROPOSALS
FOR
PRINTING THE MINUTES AND DOCUMENTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FOR
THE YEAR 1862.

Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, New-York, April 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall, until MONDAY, April 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Printing and Binding the Minutes and Documents of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1862. Samples of papers, style of work, &c., to be procured at the Clerk's office.

1. Price per page for 250 copies of rough minutes, printed, cut, stitched and trimmed as per sample. (Sample—A copy of the Minutes of March 25, 1862.)

2. Price per page for 500 copies of documents, printed, cut, stitched and covered as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 2, of 1862.)

3. Price per page for rule and figure work, under first and second specifications, as per sample. (Sample—Document No. 4, 1862.)

4. Price per page for 300 copies of "approved minutes" and documents for the bound volume, printed and folded, as per sample.

5. For binding 300 copies of Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York for 1862, as per sample. (Sample—Vol. 2, 1861.)

The price per page under the first specification, to be the price per page for three hundred copies of the "Approved Papers" and "Index" for the bound volume, as per sample.

The minutes, documents, approved papers and index, to be printed on white printing paper twenty-four by thirty-eight, thirty-eight pounds to the ream, equal in all respects to sample shown, marked A.

A sufficient number of copies of the rough minutes of each meeting respectively to be delivered at the Clerk's office before the next succeeding meeting, for the use of the members.

No compensation will be allowed for alterations from copy, blank pages, changes in the size of page, size of type, &c., except when authorized by special agreement.

ORISON BLUNT,
JOHN R. BRIGGS,
WILLIAM R. STEWART,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Committee on Printing and Stationery.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of Friday, April 11, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Chambers-st., from Chatham-st. to James-slip, and in James-slip, from Cherry-st. to the East River, and the cross and intersecting streets between Chatham-st. and the East River.

For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 117th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For setting curb and gutter stones in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs, and flagging four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and

For building a fence around Mount Morris-square.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, March 31, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office, No. 6 State-st., April 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of April inst., for the transportation hence to Hilton Head, South Carolina, of forty launches, one third each size—say, 40, 37 and 34 feet long; 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam; 4 1-6 and 3 10-12 feet deep—to be carried in such way as to insure their safe delivery at the place of destination. Persons offering will please state the price per boat of each size, or for the whole—(bids will be accepted apart)—and to indorse them "Proposals for transportation of boats."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, April 1, 1862.

TO GRANITE CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, April 19, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and laying 8,121 lineal feet of granite coping, for parapet wall around the new Reservoir, of the following dimensions, viz.: Three feet wide, 12 inches thick, and in lengths not less than 5 feet.

Plans and specifications for the work can be seen on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, }

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP. Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 5 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER, WITH FIXTURES COMPLETE.—Engine 8-inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 15-horse power; band-wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face; pump, heater, and 20 feet 20-inch wrought-iron pipe; boiler, locomotive pattern, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter; 45 2-inch iron tubes; has a patent damper, and is 25-horse power; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, two ruling machines, two cutting-machines, two paging-machines, and two standing-presses, in good order. Also an assortment of first-class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c.

ROBERT H. ELLIS,
Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES, cheap.

One Horizontal Engine, 15¼"x3 feet.
One Horizontal Engine, 23"x5 feet.
One *Stationary*-Beam, Condensing Engine, 28½"x4½ feet.

JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.

J. D. WEST & CO: No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE—DESKS, counters, shelving and fixtures, suitable for a wholesale hat house. Apply at No. 43 Cambers-st., first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE LUBIN BROTHERS,
(FREDERICK AND JEROME,)
ASCOMOTEURS EXTRAORDINAIRE,
Have the honor to announce that they will,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 14,
appear in the first of a series of their recherché, piquant and entertaining
SOIREES MAGIQUES,

which have received the admiration and approval of the elite and fashionable circles, and elicited the most unanimous and enthusiastic tokens of approbation from the cultivated, critical and refined minds of Europe, stamping them as

THE MASTER SPIRITS OF THE MAGIC ART.

The Academy of Music will undergo, at the hands of LUBIN BROTHERS,
A METAMORPHOSIS MYSTERIEUSE,
being transformed into a resplendent wizardian
CAGLIOSTROMANTHEUM;
Or,
LUBINIAN CABALISTIC BOUDOIR,
brilliant and dazzling in its artistic beauty.

The entertainment is at once unique, select and marvelous, embracing as it does the results of the scientific minds of the universe, and a deep knowledge of the Sorcery and Wizardry of all AGES and RACES of the WORLD'S HISTORY. Confounding the most analytical, mystifying the most critical, and convincing the most skeptical.

A GRAND CONCERT by the full and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of the celebrated Maestro, HARVEY B. DODWORTH, will occupy the interim between the first and second parts of the LUBINS' entertainment. A number of Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Operatic Gems, will be performed, during the evening.

Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Seats in private boxes $1.
Amphitheatre 25 cents.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, 1862.

A reception will be given as above to the officers and crews of the frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress* who so nobly stood by their guns and their flag in the late engagement in Hampton Roads.

Personal narratives will be given by one or more from those ships, and addresses made by distinguished speakers.

The Band of the *North Carolina* will be present, by permission of Commodore Paulding.

Admission..................50 cents.

Tickets for sale at the principal music and book stores and hotels. Reserved seats, at the Academy only, $1.

Subscriptions toward the same object will be received by the Committee, and all proceeds will be distributed among the petty officers and men, as a token of regard, and a just, though partial, indemnification for personal pecuniary losses sustained by these brave defenders of the flag of our country.

P. Perit,
Olyphant Son & Co.,
Wm. B. Crosby,
Howland & Aspinwall,
Alsop & Chauncey,
Jas. G. King,
A. Gracie King,
Jas. W. Underhill,
Rev. J. H. Tyng,
Caleb Barstow,
Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.,
Shepherd Knapp,
Crocker, Wood & Co.
Irving Grinnell,
Peter Cooper,
Richard Lathers,
Snow & Burgess,
Wm. A. Booth,
A. A. Low & Bros.,
David Hoadley,
John J. Cisco,
Robert L. Taylor,
Jas. A. Briggs,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
Edw. A. Weeks,
Alfred Edwards,
Rev. H. Loomis,
Luther Bradish,
Sam. B. Ruggles,
Jno. A. Stevens,
W. T. Frost,
H. K. Corning, Son & Co.,
Williams & Guion,
Nesmith & Son,
Geo. Opdyke,
Chas. H. Marshall,
Weston & Gray,
M. H. Grinnell,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Brown Bros. & Co.,
Wm. Scott,
Maunsell B. Field,
F. S. Lathrop,
Rev. F. Vinton,
Rev. S. B. S. Bissell,
John A. Parker,
R. P. Buck,
Wm. W. DeForest & Co.,
Geo. W. Blunt,
Spofford, Tileston & Co.,
and others.

Treasurer of Committee, E. PLATT,
Cashier of the Seamen's Bank for Savings,
No. 78 Wall-st.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

JAS. DEMAREST,
LLOYD ASPINWALL,
JOSEPH F. JOY,
E. RICHARDSON,
E. E. MORGAN,
WM. E. DODGE, JR.,
F. M. FRENCH,
HENRY P. MARSHALL.

WALLACK'S.

CONSTANT CHANGE AND GREAT VARIETY.
THURSDAY—Secrets worth Knowing.
FRIDAY—The Rivals.
SATURDAY—School for Scandal.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS
Will be given for the third time, with the following novel and successful cast:

Jesse Rural	Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tom Coke	Mr. Mark Smith
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Moore
Lord Charles Roebuck	Mr. Floyd
Col. Rocket	Mr. Norton
Bob	Mr. Young
Lady Alice	Mrs Hoey
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. Vernon

The Comedies of
LOVE AND MONEY,
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT,
AND
LOVE IN A MAZE,
Are in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
THE GRAND COMBINATION.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 9, 1862,
THE RIVALS,
With this truly great allotment of characters:

SIR ANTHONY ABSOLUTE	Mr. JOHN GILBERT
SIR LUCIUS O'TRIGGER	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
CAPT. ABSOLUTE	Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
BOB ACRES	Mr. T. PLACIDE
FAULKLAND	Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
LYDIA LANGUISH	Mrs. W. C. GLADSTANE
JULIA	Miss EMMA TAYLOR
LUCY	Mrs. SKERRETT
Mrs. MALAPROP	Miss MARY WELLS

To conclude with the great Nautical Drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

WILLIAM	Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT

TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) BENEFIT OF
J. W. WALLACK, Jr.
FRIDAY—Last night of the Combination.
On MONDAY next—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
For the present, of the new and original American tragedy, entitled
SIBYL,
by
JOHN SAVAGE,
received on its presentation on Monday night, with the
MOST UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.

The play is founded on that celebrated romance of American History, known as the Beauchamp Tragedy, and the part of the heroine was clothed by MISS HERON with an Ossianic pomp of feeling and splendor, of terrific passion, never excelled even by Rachel. MISS HERON, as previously announced, having delayed her departure for three days for the purpose of producing this play, it cannot, until her reengagement, be played after to-night.

WINTER GARDEN.

MATILDA HERON,
Respectfully announces that her
FAREWELL BENEFIT
is fixed for THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, which must be the
LAST NIGHT
of her appearance for the present, in New-York. On this occasion she will appear as
CAMILLE.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.

The Great Artiste,
Miss MARY PROVOST,
will, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 9,
appear in her beautiful Comedy impersonation of
NELL GWYNNE,
in Reed & Taylor's prize dramatic Comedy of
COURT AND STAGE,
with a full cast of characters.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE FREE DRAWING-SCHOOL OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, No. 472 Broadway, will take place on THURSDAY next, (the 10th inst.,) from 1 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7½ to 9½ o'clock in the evening. The pupils will be present; a number of drawings executed by them will be exhibited, and several addresses will be made. The members of the Society and the public are invited to attend.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND.—The eighth Promenade Concert (and last for the season) will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, April 12, 1862. Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment only.

Positively no tickets sold nor money received at the door.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, ESQ., WILL, by special invitation, read an Essay before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Washington-square M. E. Church, (14th-st., near 6th-av.,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES H. PELTON, Secretary.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM will take place on THURSDAY, April 10, at the Institution, No. 84 Marion-st., at 12 o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—$20,000 of rosewood, mahogany, walnut, oak, and enameled furniture, all of the best quality and newest patterns, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway, New-York. SOLOMON FANNING.

STORAGE OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE in the modern fire-proof building No. 99 6th-av. Families declining housekeeping will find this a safe place for their property. Apply from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; other hours at No. 60 West 20th-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW PLAY,
Entitled
HOP O' MY THUMB;
OR,
THE OGRE AND THE DWARF!
in which the greatest contrast of living humanity ever seen in any age or country is introduced.
COMMODORE NUTT!
The $30,000 Nutt,
The smallest man of his age ever known, appears as
THE DWARF,
AND
MONS. BIHIN, THE BELGIAN GIANT,
The tallest man known within the last thousand years,
STANDING 8 FEET HIGH,
By the side of whom ordinary men are mere pigmies, sustaining the character of the Ogre, thus making it
A BONA FIDE LIVING CHARACTER,
and constituting the play the greatest novelty of the age.
It will be produced with new and appropriate Scenery, Properties and Costumes,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, while
COMMODORE NUTT AND MONS. BIHIN
will also be on exhibition in the first hall of the Museum,
AT ALL HOURS EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
In addition to these marvelous wonders, will also be seen
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
whose departure from the City has been unavoidably delayed, as has also the curious and amusing
WHAT IS IT?
which is also on exhibition at all hours, together with
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
from the Northern Seas, the Leviathan of the Great Deep.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
the largest ever captured alive, weighing near 2,000 pounds,
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of beautiful LIVING FISH, and near a Million other Curiosities.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; Children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR,
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.

HYATT FROST	Manager

This instructive and interesting collection of Living Animals from every part of the world, is now exhibiting under

AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
AN IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
gaily decorated with flags of all nations, on
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.
There is
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance, 11½, 3½ and 8½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9 years, 15 cents.
In this
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
MATCHLESS ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
Is the great
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
PERFORMING ELEPHANT TIPPO SAIB,
Trained and performed by Prof. NASH, executing feats never performed by any Elephant in America. Also, the
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
It is really imposing to see such a Mountain of Vitality obedient to the will of B. F. THOMAS, his keeper. The
MOST TRIUMPHANT
MOST TRIUMPHANT
And
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
Of this
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
In its grand Opening Night, is
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
Don't fail to
GO IMMEDIATELY
GO IMMEDIATELY
To see this grand and
STUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
SRUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
In its new attire, on
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
As it remains in the City for
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents.

HUMOR FOR THE MILLION!!!

The undersigned begs to announce that he has engaged
Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA,
THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
To deliver a Course of his Peculiar Lectures at
DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.
And that, in order to make this essentially a Popular Course, he has fixed the admission at
25 CENTS.
Course ticket, admitting a lady and gentleman, $1.
No. 1 ...."COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE,"
THURSDAY EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock.
A. P. HEPWORTH, Manager.

WILLIAM SAAR'S ANNUAL CONCERT
AT IRVING HALL, ON
THURSDAY, April 10, 1862.
He will be assisted by
Mlle. OCTAVIE GOMIEN, Contralto.
Sig. F. RIDOLFI, Baritone.
Mr. EBEN, Flute. Mr. H. C. TIMM, Piano.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 38 Elisabeth-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL agst. HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

mh 26-2aw 3wW.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. RUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap5-2aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec.18-1aw6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmonius, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIANOS, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Tax Bill Through the House.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS MADE.

Probable Speedy Action of the Senate.

Indian Affairs in Kansas, Colorado and California.

Rejoicing Over the Capture of Island 10.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

THE TAX BILL THROUGH THE HOUSE.

The House passed the Tax bill to-day, a very few members opposing it. The attempt to tax slave property was defeated by a small majority. Cotton, the principal product of slave labor, is taxed one cent per pound, allowing a drawback on what is exported. Anthracite coal is taxed 15 cents per ton; Bitimunious coal one-eighth of a cent per bushel. The following important amendment, offered by Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, was adopted, and inserted in section 73.

That from and after the first day of May next, on cloth, and all textile or knitted or fitted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, a duty of three per centum ad valorem. *Provided*, That when the cloth is sold or delivered exclusively for dyeing, printing, bleaching, or to be finished and prepared in any other manner, the duty shall be assessed on the article so finished and prepared for use or consumption, and thread or yarn, manufactured and sold or delivered exclusively for knitted fabrics, or for weaving when the spinning and weaving for the manufacture of cloth of any kind is carried on separately, shall not be regarded as manufactures within the meaning of this act, but all fabrics of cotton wool, or other material, whether woven, knit or fitted, when finished for sale, shall be regarded as manufactures, and be subject to the duty as above of three per centum ad valorem.

The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrent action on certain amendments, upon which the two Houses now disagree. The Senate will undoubtedly act upon the bill at once, so that it may become a law and go into operation.

As soon as this is done, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House will proceed to the consideration of the Revision of the Tariff bill, and not until then—so say the Committee.

THE FALL OF ISLAND NO. 10.

On the receipt of the news of the fall of Island No. 10, to-day, Secretary STANTON communicated the fact in person to the President and to members of the Senate, and great was the rejoicing thereat. The President seems in excellent spirits, and especially so because Gen. POPE is the principal hero. Capt. POPE was persecuted by President BUCHANAN, and placed under arrest, for accompanying Mr. LINCOLN to Washington as one of his suite. Mr. LINCOLN promoted Capt. POPE, when the rebellion broke out, to be a Colonel; and since that time, by the most brilliant achievements in the field, he has won his commission as Brigadier-General. Of course this may well be, and is, particularly pleasing to the President.

OFFICERS IN TOWN.

Ex-Gen. SICKLES has arrived in town. Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL was in Washington, to-day.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Mr. STEVENS, the inventor of the famous battery, had a long and satisfactory interview with the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, and afterward explained the working of his wonderful invention to members of Congress and others, who seemed highly pleased. There is now a prospect that he will obtain the aid from the Government that he requires.

BAD WEATHER.

For the last twenty-four hours we have had a combination of rain, snow, and hail, each accompanied by severe wind—the most uncomfortable kind of weather for our gallant troops who are doing battle for the flag and the Union.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from Mr. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a report dated March 31, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, which report has been submitted to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian affairs, and, in brief, is as follows:

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of $1,482,910 as the total estimate of funds required for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes, and for making treaties not heretofore estimated for. The statement of present and future interest due various Indian tribes on $870,000 of abstracted bonds, up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, is as follows:

Tribes.	Stock.	Interest.
Cherokee National Fund	$68,000	$10,205
Cherokee School Fund	15,000	2,370
Delaware General Fund	514,000	77,745
Iowas	77,000	11,580
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	196,000	29,400
Totals	$870,000	$131,400

The statement of present and future interest due various Indian tribes, arising from non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the time being (one bond of the State of Indiana, for $1,000, now in possession of Hon. G. N. FITCH, of Indiana, included) up to and including the interest payable, July 1, 1863, on investments amounting to $1,714,300, is as follows:

Cherokee National Fund	$53,595 00
Cherokee School Fund	25,840 00
Cherokee Orphan Fund	6,759 00
Creek Orphan Fund	21,620 00
Chippewa and Christian Fund	750 00
Chickasaw Incompetents	500 00
Chickasaw Orphan Fund	1,245 00
Choctaw General Fund	67,800 00
Choctaw School Fund	2,850 00
Delaware General Fund	20,315 00
Iowas	8,465 00
Kansas School Fund	2,775 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	15,235 00
Menomonees	3,725 00
Osages' School Fund	1,050 00
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	1,200 00
Ottawas of Roche de Bauf	150 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,075 00
Pottawatomies' Education Fund	9,280 00
Senecas and Shawnees	1,412 50
Total	$255,782 50

INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WENTWORTH, Superintending Agent of the Southern District of California, writes to the Secretary of the Interior that $59,300 is the estimate of funds that will be required for the Indian service for that District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

INDIANS IN COLORADO.

Mr. BENNETT, delegate from Colorado, writes officially that he deems it his duty to call attention to the situation of the various bands of the Pah Ute Indians of that territory. Rich gold mines have been discovered within their country, and it is probable that the number of miners already at work there will be considerably increased during the coming Summer. These Indians are of a friendly disposition, and have as yet given the white population no trouble, but as their numbers, of from twelve to twenty thousand, have agents for only about one-half their population, Mr. BENNET seriously apprehends great danger of an open rupture between our people and them, and urges the propriety of treating with them in such a manner as to extinguish their title to the mineral lands of Colorado, and to preserve the public peace and safety in that country.

SECRETARY OF COLORADO TERRITORY.

Mr. SAMUEL H. ELBERT was nominated by the President to the Senate to-day, as Secretary of the Territory of Colorado.

MARSHAL FOR NEW-MEXICO.

ABRAHAM CUTLER, of Kansas, has been appointed Marshal for New-Mexico.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

A recent letter from W. G. COFFIN, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Fort Scott, Kansas, states that the number of loyal Indians at that place and vicinity is some eight thousand, two thousand of whom, he thinks, will leave within the next three months with the army. Besides which three thousand more are early expected from the Indian Territory. The cost of supporting them is about fifteen cents per day each.

THE MEXICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

The Senate went into Executive session to-day to consider the Mexican Extradition treaty, as on Thursday next the time for its consideration will expire; hence immediate action, if any, is necessary.

No final action was taken, but the subject will be resumed to-morrow, when it is hoped the treaty will be ratified.

THE CONTRABANDS.

The number of slaves is progressively diminishing by reason of their removal beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, while others unceremoniously depart.

Persons arrive here from time to time, to claim their contrabands, but their visits are attended by little if any success. The contrabands are in charge of the military authorities.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nominations of ROBERT B. MITCHELL and JAMES G. BLUNT, of Kansas, to be Brigadier-Generals. A number of nominations for the same grade are pending, some of which it is understood have given rise to a debate.

CONTRACT FOR ENGRAVING.

Secretary CHASE to-day awarded to the American and the National Bank Note Companies of New-York the contracts for the plates, paper and printing for the fifty millions registered, and coupons twenty-five millions each.

FOR CHIEF ENGINEERS.

First Assistant Engineers, DAVID B. MACOMB and GEORGE F. KUTZ, were nominated to the Senate, to-day, for Chief Engineers of the Navy.

ARRIVALS.

The United States revenue steamer *Miami* arrived at the Navy-yard, yesterday afternoon, from New-York, bringing as passengers GEO. H. HARRINGTON, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York, and F. B. STILLIMAN, Engineer of the revenue service. The *Miami* came by the way of Old Point.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented petitions from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, for committees of Congress to sit during the recess to frame a general Bankrupt law.

Mr. COWAN also presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania against the passage of a Bankrupt law.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the bill allowing the Attorney-General, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, to fix the salaries of United States District-Attorneys, was taken up.

After discussion the bill was postponed and the Confiscation bill taken up.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) considered the bill one of the most important ever presented to the Senate, not only from the influences like to follow from it, but from the precedent it established. Never had there been more complete victims than the people of the Border States since this rebellion commenced. The people of both sections met in the Border States, and knew each other better, and stood ready to mediate, and to try to stop the progress of this insurrection, but the attempts were of no avail, and the Border States had thus far suffered the most of any. It was not to be supposed that the Border States have any particular sympathy with the rebellion, after all the suffering they have endured; but the majority must be careful how they enact any laws which would fully complete the ruin already begun. No true lover of the Union would willingly do anything to tend to strengthen the rebellion and add fierceness to the war. He referred to the progress of treason in the country, and said lessons were furnished by Northern Abolitionists and English fanatics, and carefully treasured up by the Southern conspirators to delude and incense the Southern people until at last even honest people were driven to desperation and rebellion. Brave and true men in the Border States were overawed by an armed mob. To these men moderation and kindness were due, and Congress should act with dignity and according to the usages of civilization, and not in an evil moment of revenge forget duty. The Government could not make war on women and children. He contended that the proposed Confiscation bill was practically a bill of attainder. There must be a limit to all war and all measures of war. The Constitution is that limit, and he thought that sufficient for all purposes for the suppression of the rebellion. This bill assumes to take property and pass the title to the Government, without any legal proceedings. This he thought contrary to the express provision of the Constitution. He was willing to admit that property found among us belonging to the public enemy, who were not under jurisdiction, might be condemned; but all agree that the "seceded States" are yet in the Union; therefore, the citizens are entitled to all the safeguards of the Constitution, and the loyal citizen must be protected in all his rights. It was useless to devise subtle schemes to destroy Slavery. Its doom was written in the shots against Fort Sumter, and if the rebels were determined to effect its ruin it was best to leave them to work their own destruction. Let the war be prosecuted till the rebellion is crushed, and if Slavery was swept away in the struggle he would not care for the loss.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the bill regulating the pay of the navy.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confirm the act of the President in accepting the services of certain engineer volunteer troops. Referred.

Executive Session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposing, with the consent of the Senate, to adjourn on the third Monday in May.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Dem.,) read a dispatch from Com. FOOTE to Secretary WELLES, dated yesterday, saying that "two officers from Island No. 10 boarded the *Benton* yesterday, offering to surrender the island."

The dispatch was received with rounds of applause.

The House resumed consideration of the amendments to the Tax bill.

Among other amendments concurred in are the following:

Every person owning a dog to pay a tax of one dollar.

Pleasure or racing vessels, under the value of $600, shall pay a tax of $5; when not exceeding $1,000 in value, $10; and for every $1,000 additional, $10.

Organs and melodeons, kept for use or hire, according to their value, from a half dollar to $6.

All dividends in scrip, as money, or sums of money, hereafter declared due or payable to the stockholders of any railroad company, as part of the earnings, profits or gain of said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all such interest, or coupons, or dividends, whenever the same shall be paid.

Duties on dividends of Life Insurance Companies shall not be deemed due or collected until such dividends shall be payable by such companies, banks, trust companies or savings institutions.

Insurance companies are authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons or party, on account of any dividends or sums of money that may be due and payable as aforesaid after the first of May next, the said duty or sum of three per centum.

Foreign bills of exchange or letters of credit drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or if drawn in a set of more than one, according to the custom of merchants and bankers, for every bill of each set or drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $500 or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard value fixed by the United States, shall pay a stamp duty of five cents.

The manifest of a part of the cargo of any vessel, or Custom-house clearance, shall pay a duty of 25 cents.

A manifest for the Custom-house, entry, or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons, shall pay a duty of $1.

Upon every protest of every note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, whether protested by a Notary-public or by any other officer who may be authorized by the law of any State to make such protest, there shall be a duty of 25 cents.

The proceedings were agreeably interrupted by Mr. COLFAX sending up to the Clerk's desk the following dispatch to be read:

WATSON'S LANDING, Tenn., April 6, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The enemy evacuated Island No. 10 last night. It is occupied by Col. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment. Gen. POPE will capture all that remains on the high lands to-day. The movement on the rear has done this work.

(Signed.) THOMAS A. SCOTT, Ass't Sec'y.

This was received with loud applause and cries of "Good."

All the remaining amendments having been acted upon,

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) obtained consent to offer a new section, providing that any person claiming to own the services or labor for life, under the laws of any State, of any person held to service or labor, shall pay a tax on such person of two dollars.

This was voted on and rejected by 51 in favor of it, to 75 against it.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Campbell, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Fessenden, Gurley, Hanchett, Hickman, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Killinger, Lansing, Loomis, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Olin, Patton, Pike, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Shanks, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Van Valkenburgh, Verree, Wallace, Walton of Vermont, Wheeler, Wilson, and Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Alley, Baker, Biddle, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Brown of Virginia, Buffinton, Calvert, Chamberlain, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crittenden, Delaplaine, Diven, Dunlap, Dunn, Edwards, English, Fisher, Frank, Granger, Grider, Haight, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Leary, Lehman, Lovejoy, Mallory, Menzies, Noble, Noell, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps of California, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Riddle, Rollins of Missouri, Sargeant, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Trowbridge, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Wadsworth, Webster, White of Indiana, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wright.

Mr. STEVENS, (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, in closing the debate on the Tax bill, addressed the House. He said: We are now about to take final action on this important bill. If it should become a law, it will undoubtedly be a subject of comment among well-meaning people, and be used as an engine of mischief by unprincipled men, who prefer the possession of power to the prosperity of their country. These remarks are not suggested by the conduct of members of the House. I take pleasure in saying that in the Committee of Ways and Means there was an entire absence of all party feeling, and the most cordial desire of every member to promote the public welfare; and I have a strong hope that the same spirit in the House will give the measure a unanimous vote, and that no member will shrink from his share of the responsibility. But while such is the patriotic spirit of this body, I cannot be blind to the use which will hereafter be made of it by small politicians. I will, therefore, say a few words in its defence. The first question which will suggest itself to every citizen is, Was it necessary? for if unnecessary, it is wholly indefensible. I will assume that every loyal man admits the necessity of everything required to extinguish this wicked rebellion. To do this requires armies and navies; to sustain them money is absolutely necessary, for the soldiers of the Republic must not go unpaid, whatever it may cost the civilian. Money can only be had through loans, and loans cannot be had unless at the same time means be provided for paying punctually the interest. This nation must never repudiate her debts. This brings us to the direct question: How much must be annually raised to pay such interest? If the war was to end now, or within sixty days, we could tell very nearly. I suppose our debt on the 1st day of July next will not be less than eight hundred millions. When, sometime since, I had occasion to address the House on the Treasury Note bill, I stated our daily expenses at two millions. They are now, and have been for some time past, over three millions a day. It is plain, therefore, that the sum I have stated will be rather below than above our indebtedness at the end of this fiscal year. The interest, at seven and thirty hundredths, will require about sixty millions annually. How much this will be increased by the necessary sacrifice of our bonds, owing to the unfortunate specie clause in our Treasury Note bill, it is hard to conjecture. The ordinary peace expenses of Government will not be less than seventy millions, which, added to the annual interest on our debt, sixty millions, will make it one hundred and thirty millions, independent of the advance on our pension list. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. MORRILL) estimates the revenue from this bill and from customs at one hundred and sixty-three millions. We have been so little accustomed to national taxation that our statistics and means of ascertaining the actual product of this bill are very scanty. Any estimates must necessarily be very imperfect. Much depends on the amount of trade and the prosperity of domestic industry. I am fearful that my colleague has overestimated the amount for the fiscal year. But for the second year, when the stock on hand, which will escape this tax, shall have been consumed, I believe the amount will go considerably above his estimate. But, as the amount of interest for the first year will be considerably less than the second year, I have a confident hope that this bill, with our other revenue, will raise at least fifteen millions beyond the interest of the debt and the ordinary expenses of the Government. If our debt should not be creased beyond twelve thousand millions, and commerce should revive, I believe in after years we shall have a surplus of fifty millions to apply to the reduction of the debt. This circulation is merely hypothetical, as I cannot foresee the course of the Government in dealing with this rebellion. If they should use the legitimate means in their power, I have no doubt that in ninety days the rebels might be so crippled that our army could safely be reduced to one hundred thousand men, and thus five-sixths of the present expenses be saved. In that case I feel no hesitation in predicting that not another dollar of taxes need be imposed on the people to defray our whole debt. If the Government should further determine, in accordance with the practice of nations, the dictates of wisdom and of justice, to make the property of the rebels pay the expenses of the war which they have so wantonly caused, this tax need never be collected beyond the second year; but if the Administration should deem it wise to prolong the war, and suffer the loyal citizens to be assessed for the purpose of showing mercy to traitors, the people must expect further and heavier burdens. In selecting the objects of taxation, the Committee have found it necessary to visit many articles which they would have gladly spared. They have laid no burdens on those who have but small means. They have excepted property and business below the value of six hundred dollars, so that the poor man's tenement shall not be disturbed by the tax-gatherer. For the same reason they have imposed no poor tax. They have, no donbt, notwithstanding their best efforts, failed to equalize the burden to the extent which they desired. They have endeavored to raise the largest sums from articles of luxury and from the large profits of wealthy men, but even on those articles it is light compared with that of other countries. Take spirits, for example: you may call it a luxury or a nuisance, as best suits your taste. The excise in England is two and a half dollars per gallon; here but fifteen cents. And similarly favorable is the tax on tobacco, on the raw material and on the manufactured article. Where we have a tax laid on the domestic article, the Committee have adopted the principle of laying compensatory duties on the foreign article, when imported. This we deem necessary to retain the home market, and not to discriminate against our own industry. The income tax has been found very difficult to adjust so as to escape double taxation, but the Committee thought it would be manifestly unjust to allow the large money operator and wealthy merchant, whose incomes might reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, to escape from their due proportion of the burden. They hope they have succeeded in excluding from this tax the articles and subjects of gain and profit which are taxed in another form. The Committee have been greatly embarrassed by the Canadian Reciprocity treaty. They have been obliged to omit many articles which, with a high tax, would have produced a large revenue. This is but one of many illustrations of the evils of commercial treaties which are in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The treaty-making power has no more right to regulate commerce than it has to declare war and raise armies and navies. I have no fear that the loyal people of the Free States will complain of any burden that may be necessary to vindicate the authority of the Union, and establish the principle of self-government and the inalienable rights of man. So long as the money is honestly and economically expended, they will not refuse, while the rich and thrifty will be obliged to contribute largely from the abundance of their means. We have the consolation to know that no burdens have been imposed on the industrious laborer and mechanic. The food of the poor is left untaxed, and none will be affected by the provisions of the bill whose living depends upon his manual labor.

Mr. STEVENS' remarks were listened to with deep attention by the House.

The tax bill passed—Yeas, 125; Nays, 13.

The following are the nays:

Allen of Ohio, Opp.
Buffinton of Mass., Rep.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Kerrigan of N. Y., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.,
Norton of Mo., Secesh.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Vallandigham of O., Opp.
Voorhies of Ind., Opp.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) in the Chair—on the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill, and reported by Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Select Committee on that subject.

This gentleman advocated the construction of the road as a military and commercial necessity, and referred to the facts and figures to show the large amounts to be saved the Government by this means of intercommunication.

This bill, after careful consideration, was reported by the unanimous consent of the Committee. They took for their basis that heretofore reported by Gen. CURTIS. While it preserves the middle route and repudiates both the Southern extreme and Northern routes, it contemplates two branches, uniting with the main trunk, which is to be located within 300 miles west of the Missouri River. The bill authorizes certain existing Railroad Companies to connect with these branch roads with the coöperation of the Corporations named in the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury is required on the completion of any forty consecutive miles of railroad and telegraph to issue to the Company bonds of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years after date, bearing six per cent. interest, to the amount of sixteen of said bonds per mill. Land all to be granted, &c. After explaining all its provisions,

Mr. CAMPBELL appealed to the gentlemen to give the bill their careful consideration, as demanded by its great public importance.

The Committee rose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Post-offices, reported back the bill establishing certain post routes. He said it contained no overland routes, and none which would lead to dispute. No legislation was provided, excepting in the second section, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to change the termini of existing mail routes, when connected with or intersecting railroads, when the service may thereby be improved.

The bill passed.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution extending to officers and men in all the Military Departments the provisions of the act securing to officers and men in the Missouri, or Western Military Department, their pay, bounty and pensions.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said no objections should be made to this bill, as it applied only to those who had actually been employed in the field.

The resolution passed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the competency of witnesses in equity and admiralty cases. Recommitted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a bill to punish or prevent the practice of polygamy. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Adjourned.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Business Done in the Legislature on Monday —The Bill to Organize the Militia, and Provide on the Public Defence, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 7, 1862.

The House assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to business. The special order, being the third reading of bills, was postponed awhile, only some sixty-five members being present.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill to consolidate the several acts relating to the District Court of New-York City into one act. Mr. CODDINGTON reported favorably the bill to increase the number of notaries public in the City from 300 to 500. He likewise submitted a minority report from the Select Committee upon the Metropolitan Health bill, adverse to it. Mr. WHEELER reported complete the bill to establish a Court of Conciliation in Delaware County, and it was ordered to a third reading. Mr. PRINGLE reported complete the bill establishing the office of Commissioner of Lunacy. The third reading of bills was then taken up. These have accumulated very rapidly of late, and I think there are over an hundred now awaiting this formality. This business has been suspended from time to time to make way for what have been considered important special orders, until they have reached this number, and the Senate have but comparatively little to do until some of them are passed and sent up to that body for concurrence. But very little progress was made through this morning. One of the most important bills of the whole session, viz.: The bill to organize the militia and provide for the equipment and drill of the National Guard, was taken up for the third reading, having been reported some days since by a Select Committee of Thirteen, and was lost, not enough members being present to carry it. The vote stood 44 to 22. A motion was, however, made to reconsider and to lay that motion upon the table. This prevailed, and the bill is still, therefore, within the grasp of the House. Much time and labor have been spent upon this bill, first, in the Committee on Militia, ably aided by the Military Departments—the Inspector-General's and Adjutant-General's—and since by the Committee of Thirteen, who have labored to strip it of some of the objections urged against it at the time it was discussed in Committee of the Whole. I gave some idea of its provisions at that time, as you will remember. Its distinguishing characteristic is that it divides the militia into two classes, one to be called the National Guard and to undergo active drill and preparation for active duty should an emergency require it; and the other to be called the Reserve Corps, and not, probably, designed to be much more efficient than the Militia generally, under the present system. The small vote upon this bill excited the ire of various members who were at their business, and Mr. ALVORD moved a call of the House, which was ordered. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought in various delinquent members; they presented their excuses, and, in all cases were excused. Both acting and delinquent members seemed to take it very much as a matter of course, and there was nothing very exciting about it. After awhile, and after voting down a number of resolutions to the same effect, the House concluded that its dignity was sufficiently vindicated, and all proceedings under the call were suspended. Immediately thereafter the House adjourned till evening. In the Senate there was a working quorum present, but the proceedings were not much more interesting. No business of general interest. The bill supplemental to the act to regulate the sale of liquors and prevent intemperance, was passed on its third reading. Much of the time of the session was spent in discussing a claim bill not possessing much interest to your readers. The House, in its present spirit, will not do much until it has heard the bills awaiting their third reading, and disposed of them in some way. The Health bill, the Concert Saloon bill, the bill in regard to street openings, the Militia bill, the bill authorizing the settlement of various claims for expense in equipping volunteers for the United States service, and the Susquehanna Railroad bill, all of them important, are among the number awaiting disposition. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the bill authorizing the Supervisors of New-York to raise money, and create a public fund called the New-York County Court-house stock.

Various claim bills were passed.

Mr. FOLGER moved to refer the Congressional apportionment bills to a Select Committee, to report complete.

Mr. GANSON moved to amend, by instructing the Committee to make an apportionment without dividing any county except New-York and Kings. Lost.

Mr. MURPHY moved an amendment, providing that the districts be composed of contiguous territory. Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

Amendatory of the act to suppress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

To reduce taxation in the City of New-York by applying for that purpose the surplus revenue of the sinking fund for the payment of the interest of the City debt.

Mr. GANSON offered a resolution requiring the respective clerks of the Boards of Supervisors of this State to transmit a statement of their expenses to the Comptroller by the 15th of December next. Adopted.

The bill authorizing the formation of companies for inland navigation was ordered to a third reading.

The President appointed Messrs. FOLGER, WOODRUFF and ANGEL a Select Committee for redistricting the State.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FOLGER, by consent, reported the bill relative to the sale of bonds issued by the City of New-York to provide for the defence of the National Union.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Appointing three Commissioners to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer and Auditor of the Canal Department.

The bill regulating the size of apple-barrels, after being amended, providing for barrels of sufficient capacity to contain hundred quarts of grain, and extending the provisions for pears and potatoes, was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act authorizing the laying of a double railroad track in Brooklyn. A motion to recommit the bill, by Mr. McMULLEN, was lost.

To provide for the reorganization of the militia and the disciplining of the National Guard. A motion to reconsider yesterday's vote was carried. The bill was then passed by a vote of 81 to 15.

To confer the power to inspect steam-boilers upon the Metropolitan Police.

To amend the act to provide for the collection of demands against vessels.

To amend the Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, act.

To appropriate $10,000 to aid the People's College.

To appropriate $5,000 a year for two years to the Troy University.

To license ballast lighters in the Port of New-York.

The bill to authorize the American Guano Company to issue bonds was taken from the table, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the vote defeating the bill to amend the act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise money to build a Court-house.

Amending the act to consolidate Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Bushwick.

Providing for the trial of offences against joint-stock associations.

Repealing Act 55 relative to contingencies for religious and benevolent purposes.

Recess till 3½ P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The entire afternoon session was consumed in the consideration of the Annual Supply bill, and the same was made a special order for the evening session.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. ALVORD moved to refer to the Select Committee of Nine the bill relative to the Harbormasters of New-York, reducing the number of those to be appointed from experienced seamen from six to five. Laid on the table.

The bill to enable the American Guano Company to issue bonds was reported complete.

The residue of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Supply bill. The question of appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the Onondaga Salt Springs was discussed at length.

Mr. STETSON moved an amendment, laying a duty of 2 cents a bushel on all salt sold, which, after a debate, was adopted.

Progress was then reported, and the bill made the special order for Thursday evening.

Adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 9:

Nos. 50. 53, 57, 58, 59, 59½, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 8.

The wooden-ware factory of TAMM & MEYER was burned last night. Loss $50,000, insured for $15,000.

The distillery of HAIDELL & Co., in Collinsville, Ill., with 500 barrels of whisky, was burned on Monday morning. The loss on the building and machinery amounts to $35,000; no insurance.

Movements of Gen. Butler.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Letters from Port Royal to the 3d state that Major-Gen. BUTLER arrived there on the evening of the 2d, in the steamer *McClellan*, on his way from Ship Island for Boston. He was saluted with fifteen guns by the flagship.

Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 8.

At the city election yesterday the Unconditional Union Party elected the Judge of the Superior Court, City Commissioner, Director of the Infirmary, Wharfmaster and thirteen Councilmen. The Democratic Union Party elected the Police Clerk, Trustee of Waterworks and six Councilmen.

Charter Election in Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 8.

At the charter election to-day, 1,818 votes were polled for WILLIAM W. THOMAS, Straight Republican, and 1,678 for JACOB McCLELLAN, Citizen's Union. Four wards were carried by the Republicans, and three by the "Unionists."

Municipal Election in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 8.

The City election here to-day resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor, ELI PERRY, by 2,300 majority. Mr. PARSONS, the Republican Police Commissioner, was reëlected by 21 majority. The Aldermen and Supervisors comprise seven Democrats and three Republicans.

Charter Election in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, April 8.

The election for town officers in this town to-day, resulted in a Democratic triumph. JAMES JACKSON, Jr., was elected Supervisor by 202 majority. It was the most closely-contested election for years.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 8.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and Discounts	61,209,000
Specie	8,679,000
Amount due from other Banks	8,133,000
Amount due to other Banks	9,245,000
Deposits	21,014,000
Circulation	6,557,000

Fine Arts.

A meeting of artists will be held in the council-room of the National Academy, (Thirteenth-street, corner of Broadway,) on Wednesday, the 9th, at 4:30 P. M., to consult on a plan for the culture of Fine Arts in a National Institution for patriotic orphans.

Artists are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.—The several Democratic Committees in Kings County are endeavoring to unite the party upon a platform of hostility to Abolitionism.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 23, 26, 28, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 25.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds; the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease. Occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposure. Only 25 cents per box.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or Calcerous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

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ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:
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Pain in the Back,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
Hot Hands,
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Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC

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Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

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